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STATEMENT ON AIRLINES

Governor unable to accept U.S. lawyer's contention ASSETS SUB JUDICE

The Governor is unable to accept the contention that it is open to Government to place, by executive action, the impounded assets of the disputed CNAC and CATC in possession of Civil Air Transport Incorporated.

This statement was made yesterday by the Hong Kong Government Public Relations Officer who added that the Governor in the interview with Major-General William Donovan, New York lawyer, also stressed the fact that the assets in question were at present sub judice.

Major-General Donovan, former wartime Chief of the United States Office of Strategic Services, arrived here on Tuesday to assist Major-General Claire L. Chennault and Mr. Whiting Willauer in their attempts to obtain a ruling on the ownership of the two airlines which they claimed they had purchased.

On Wednesday, Major-General Donovan was granted an interview with the Governor to discuss the subject. He also saw the Attorney-General. At a Press conference on Wednesday night he accused the Government of stalling to find an easier way to the solution after

the British recognition of the new Peking Government.

Yesterday's official statement clarified the position as far as the talks that Major-General Donovan had with the local authorities. The statement said:

"On Wednesday, the Governor at the request of the American Consul-General received a visit from Major-General Donovan, who was accompanied by the Consul-General.

"It was explained that General Donovan is acting as legal adviser (in the United States) for a company named CAT Incorporated, which has recently been formed and which has purchased from Major-General Chennault and Mr. Willauer all assets of the CNAC and CATC which are claimed to have been sold to them by the National Government of China.

"In response to his enquiry, General Donovan was informed by the Governor that information of the sale had been received by the Governor there was, as far as he knew, no acknowledgment by His Majesty's Government that ownership in the assets of CNAC and CATC had passed.

"In answer to General Donovan's enquiry, the Governor explained that while information of certification of the sale had been received by the Governor there was, as far as he knew, no acknowledgment by His Majesty's Government that ownership in the assets of CNAC and CATC had passed.

"Nevertheless, at the interview General Donovan advanced the opinion that by reason of the existence of such certification of sale it was open to the Hong Kong Government and appropriate for that Government by executive action now to place CAT Incorporated in possession of CNAC and CATC assets at present in the Colony.

"The Governor was unable to accept this contention and so informed General Donovan, to whom he stressed the fact that the assets in question were at present sub judice in proceedings pending before the Supreme Court.

"Also on the request of the American Consul-General, General Donovan, who was accompanied by the Consul-General, Mr. D. B. Blake of Wilkinson and Grist, and Mr. Heppner, visited the Attorney-General in the afternoon of January 4.

"On that occasion General Donovan again strongly urged his view that the Hong Kong Government (CAT Incorporated) not being a party to pending proceedings was free by executive action to place CNAC and CATC assets in the Colony in the possession of CAT Incorporated.

"The Attorney-General intimated that he would not be prepared to advise that action suggested by General Donovan could be taken independently of decision of the Courts.

Kai Tak visit

"In the course of the above discussions and also independently of them, by personal application to the Acting Director of Civil Aviation, request was made by representatives of the American Civil Aeronautics Administration that they should be permitted to inspect and thoroughly examine the aircraft belonging to, or claimed, formerly belonging to, CNAC and CATC which are at Kai Tak and also to initiate

changes in markings upon the aircraft rendered necessary in their view by the fact that the aircraft in question have been admitted to registration in the United States.

"Having regard to the fact that the aircraft in question are the subject of pending proceedings in the Supreme Court and that by consent of all parties to such proceedings injunctions continue in force in relation to them, the Director of Civil Aviation was reluctant to give authority to the officers concerned immediately upon application.

"A consent has now been given to the officers to visit Kai Tak but the stipulation has been made that no interference with the aircraft may take place.

"It is considered by Government necessary that this stipulation be made since the action above described might result in a breach of the peace with consequent danger to the aircraft in question and other aircraft at Kai Tak.

"Request has also been received by the Director of Civil Aviation made by Wilkinson and Grist acting for CNAC, and CATC, that passes to permit access to Kai Tak which continue to be held by employees or former employees of CNAC, and CATC, should now be withdrawn.

"This request, which also refers to sale of CNAC and CATC assets to the new company CAT Incorporated, remains under consideration.

Sabotage fear

"At the interviews above mentioned reference was made to the existence of danger of sabotage to the aircraft in question by the continued presence for maintenance of the persons whose names it is desired to withdraw.

"Government is aware that risk exists generally and not only because of the presence of persons above mentioned and a special detail of Police have at all times been present at Kai Tak for this reason and to prevent any breach of the peace.

"Ownership of the CNAC and CATC is being contested at the Supreme Court by representatives of the Chinese Nationalist Government and the Communists People's Central Government.

"The Nationalists took the case to Court following the defection of the two airlines' managing directors to the Communists.

"Both sides have obtained injunction orders restraining either side from removing any of the airlines' assets.

"By a gentlemen's agreement, the local CNAC and CATC staff who have defected to the new Chinese Government were permitted to continue to occupy the offices of the two companies.

"Major-General Chennault and Mr. Willauer, announced after the case was taken to court that they had bought the assets of the two airlines. They now claim ownership.



Police searching pedestrians along the prays yesterday afternoon after an armed robbery was reported to have been committed by two men at 131 Des Voeux Road Central. The area around the scene of the robbery was cordoned off by the police in an effort to apprehend the robbers. ("China Mail" photo).

Armed robbery causes stir in central area

A commotion in the central shopping district was caused yesterday afternoon when an armed robbery occurred on the stairway of 131 Des Voeux Road Central.

Two men, one armed with a revolver, accosted and robbed Ip To-lung, a fook of the Lat Pau Export and Import Company, of \$2,000 in cash as he was going up the stairs to the firm's offices on the second floor.

The robbery took place shortly after 3 p.m. when Ip and another fook returned from a bank with the money. When they reached the stairway they were confronted by two men who forced them to hand over the cash. The armed man was said to have worn European clothing while the other was dressed in Chinese clothes.

Shortly after the report was made, a large party of police arrived, and a dragnet was thrown around the area. Pedestrians who happened to be in the area were searched in an effort to apprehend the robbers.

Up to a late hour last night no arrest was reported made.

WAFDISTS GAIN CLEAR MAJORITY

Cairo, January 5. Egypt's Nationalist Wafd Party has secured a clear majority in the country's first post-war general election.

With results from 56 constituencies still to come in, 80-year-old Mustafa Nahas Pasha's Wafdists held 160 seats, or more than half the 319-member new Chamber of Deputies.

Final figures will not be known until next week when a second ballot has been held in constituencies where no candidate obtained the required 51 per cent votes cast in yesterday's polling.

—Reuter.

SINGAPORE'S NEW EXCHANGE RULE

Singapore, January 5. Effective from January 5, the Singapore Government has provided all payments from Chinese and Taiwanese accounts with the exception of the Foreign Exchange Control Department.

The order affects all banks in Singapore and follows the announcement made by the British Treasury on December 22, requiring all Chinese and Taiwanese payments to be made through the Exchange Control before making payments from sterling accounts.

—Reuter.

Jessup reiterates established U.S. policy in Asia

Tokyo, January 5. "The United States has not abandoned and will not abandon China or the other countries of Asia and the Far East," the Ambassador-at-large, Dr. Philip Jessup, declared today.

The special envoy, who arrived this morning with Mrs. Jessup for a week's stay in Japan, emphasised that point in a Press conference. He said it was a reiteration of established American policy on which there should be no doubt.

Dr. Jessup said he will discuss Taiwan with General Douglas MacArthur during his stay here and will visit the island soon for perhaps two or three days. "I would be glad to confer with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek," he added. He declined to discuss Taiwan specifically or to comment on reports that the State Department anticipates the island's fall to Communists.

The State Department, he added, is devoting prime attention to Asia and the Far East and has been intensively reviewing all aspects of problems in this region since last summer. While in Japan, Dr. Jessup will confer with leading officials here. He will visit Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan, the Philippines, Indonesia and Burma before attending the Bangkok conference of American diplomatic mission chiefs. Later he will visit India and Pakistan. This entire region he said, is under review by the State Department. He reiterated six principles which, he said, guide the policies of the United States in Asia and the whole Far East.

No abandonment

1. "The United States has not abandoned any of the countries in this region. Whatever differing opinions there may be about the merits or demerits of any particular action, no one should be in doubt on this point."

2. "We are opposed to the Communist theory and practice of attempting to overthrow established governments by force or subversion and shall continue that opposition."

3. "We are opposed to imperialism."

4. "The United States believes in the right of the people to determine their own forms of government without foreign dictation, whether new or old states."

5. "The United States has a special interest in the future of the conference."

ON OTHER PAGES

Page 2 Personalities
Page 3 Reminders
Page 4 Barley on Bridge
Page 5 Cinema page
Page 7 British recognition this week
Page 8 Acheson preparing for fight over Taiwan
Page 9 "Lean to one side" Chinese Communism
Page 10 Ethiopian objections
Page 12 Finance and Commerce
Page 13 Air, shipping movements

A man without a country

Honolulu, January 5. Nicolai Drujinenko, aged 19, is without a country. He has been shuttling across the Pacific since last September, unable to land anywhere. Nicolai stowed away aboard the American Gordon four months ago in Communist Shanghai. He was aboard the Gordon against his will, bound for San Francisco. This is the third time he has crossed the Pacific. As soon as he reaches the Pacific Coast, he will be put aboard another AFL ship headed back for the Orient. Immigration officials here detained Nicolai last September when he first arrived on the Gordon. Baffled because no country—including the United States—would have him, they put him on board a ship bound for San Francisco. Immigration authorities there put him aboard the PAL freighter bound for Dartmouth, Victoria, Taku Bar, off Tientsin, China. Nicolai jumped ship in Yokohama. U.S. Army officials put him aboard the next PAL vessel. It happened to be the General Gordon again. This time it was bound for San Francisco.

—Associated Press.

But that may not be the end of it. The Chinese Communists may refuse to permit him ashore. Then he will have to come back again. Whither, to nobody knows.

—Associated Press.

HKCC to retain grounds for next five years

The Hong Kong Cricket Club, originally notified that its clubhouse and ground must be given up by the end of April this year, has now been officially informed that it may continue occupation for the next five years.

Official replies to questions asked by the "China Mail" yesterday indicated that the pavilion and ground may not be placed at the disposal of the Hong Kong Defence Force as was originally suggested.

It was originally proposed to convert the clubhouse and grounds into a recreational centre for the Hong Kong Defence Forces.

This was announced by the Governor in December, 1948 when he explained the object and organisation of the HKDF. At that time, the Governor stated that a portion of the outdoor recreational facilities for the HKDF would be found on the ground occupied by the Hong Kong Cricket Club.

"This was not an easy decision as the Club has occupied the site for just under 100 years."

The Club has however also been informed that the Government does not see any likelihood of the pavilion being required by Government within the next five years.

The Hong Kong Cricket Club has no Crown lease for its present ground. It apparently held the ground on licence for many years before the war. No record of such licence has survived the Occupation except in respect of a narrow strip on the North side. The Club is a tenant-at-will of the Government.

Pioneer club

The Governor said that the Club is one of the pioneer sporting institutions of the Colony and has always been one of the focal points from which the Colony's volunteer system has sprung. Each time re-organisation or re-vitalisation has been necessary.

He added: "While tribute to the valuable service which the leaders of each generation of the Club has rendered to the Colony, I believe that the civic centre of Hong Kong youth should now be the Defence Force Headquarters."

In his same address to the Legislative Council the Governor said that it would not be necessary to disturb the Club until 1950 or possibly even later. This would enable them to move to a new ground at Happy Valley.

A few days later, members of the Hong Kong Cricket Club held a mass meeting. They expressed strong resentment at what they called an arbitrary uprooting of a club which had become a part of the community for well near a century.

The then President of the Club, Mr. H. Owen-Hughes, said that unfortunately the Club was only a tenant-at-will and legally the Government had every right to resume the ground and the premises on it.

The "China Mail" learned officially yesterday that no alternative ground has yet been earmarked for the Hong Kong Cricket Club.

Replies to certain questions indicated that the clubhouse and ground when eventually resumed by Government may not be placed at the disposal of the Hong Kong Defence Force but may be used in accordance with the replanning of the city.

The Club has been informed, the "China Mail" was told, that owing to the need to replan the city it may not be possible to continue the tenancy for very much longer.

Re-planning

Among the bus workers on the island, it was a day of "all quiet" yesterday as they waited for the management of the China Motor Bus Company to consider the award of a special pay for the duration of the tram suspension. They will meet tonight to hear a report from their representatives who will be calling on the management again to ascertain what will be the amount of the special award. The men had asked for HK\$3 a day.

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A suitable announcement will be inserted Free of Charge if Advertiser's requirements are satisfactorily answered.

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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG

PROBATE JURISDICTION

In the Goods of Lee (or Li) Shiu Kee (or Ki) (李兆基), late of Rural Building Lots Nos. 427 and 435, Hong Kong, Medical Practitioner, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has by virtue of Section 58 of the Probate Ordinance, 1897, made an Order limiting the time for creditors and others to send in their claims against the above estate to the 20th day of January, 1950.

All creditors and others are accordingly hereby required to send their claims to the undersigned on or before that date.

Dated the 30th day of December, 1949.

C. Y. KWAN & CO., Solicitors for the Administratrix of the estate of the above named deceased.

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CHANGE OF TELEPHONE NUMBER

Effective January 1, 1950, our telephone number will be changed to

28196 (5 lines)

instead of 31251 to 31254 and 24364.

Friends are cordially invited to use the new number allotted to us.

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31234/5 — Cold Stores & Ice Sales General Office

32077 — Cold Stores Manager (Mr. E. M. Hanlon) & Mr. H. Durrant

Engineers' Office & Residences — East Point

33078 — Supt. Engineer (Mr. A. B. Coleman) & Mr. A. S. Lawson

33078 (Ext) — Mr. A. B. Coleman's Residence

31235 (Ext) — Mr. A. S. Lawson's Residence

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Pope Pius XII, seated on his throne in the Vatican, addresses his Cardinals. His message, also directed to the faithful all over the world, began: "Never before perhaps as on this vigil, which opens the happy event of the New Jubilee Year, has our heart of Father and Pastor felt so close and united to you, beloved sons and daughters of the universe." — (AP Photo).

Reduction of bail requested

Before Mr. F. X. d'Almeida at Kowloon yesterday, Mr. Peter Mo, solicitor, asked for a reduction of bail for John Reginald Stewart, wireless operator of Dunedin, New Zealand, who is being held on a charge of obtaining U.S.\$2,000 from a shop at 1 Peking Road on November 25 by presenting an invalid cheque for HK\$12,760 issued on the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Held in gaol custody since his arrest early last month, defendant was unable to raise the \$20,000 bail fixed after he was charged before the court.

Mr. Mo asked that the bail be reduced to \$10,000. He said that defendant was willing to surrender his passport until his trial.

Inspector J. Oram told the court that he had been instructed that bail of \$20,000 be allowed to stand. Mr. d'Almeida reduced the bail to \$18,000, one half to be in cash and the other half in surety. Defendant, who was remanded for a further week, was also ordered to surrender his passport to the police.

Talk on trip to S. Africa

At the weekly Kowloon Rotary Club luncheon at the Peninsula Hotel yesterday, Mr. F. C. Clemo, past president, gave a vivid description of a trip he made with his wife and daughter to South Africa last Spring.

Speaking on the topic, "Impressions of South Africa and Rhodesia," Mr. Clemo described to the Rotarians the interesting sights his party had seen on a 26-day motor-trip from Capetown to Victoria Falls last April and May.

Reminding his fellow Rotarians that the housing shortage was just as acute in Africa as it is at present in Hong Kong, Mr. Clemo said that should they ever contemplate a trip to that continent, they should arrange for accommodation beforehand.

Mr. Elmer Tzu, President of the Club, presided.

Paris, January 4. The traffic revenues of the Suez Canal Company amounted in 1949 to Egyptian £22,869,700, as against £18,382,800 in 1948, the Company announced today. — Reuter.

CHANGE OF TELEPHONE NUMBER

We wish to announce that as from Monday, January 9, 1950 our new telephone number will be 28185 instead of 24501.

THE WOO CLINIC.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER

Mr. & Mrs. V. L. J. D'Alton, "Honic" Villa, No. 12 Milestone, Castlepeak Road.

Mr. V. L. J. D'Alton, Tel. No. 37902.

June in January in U.S.

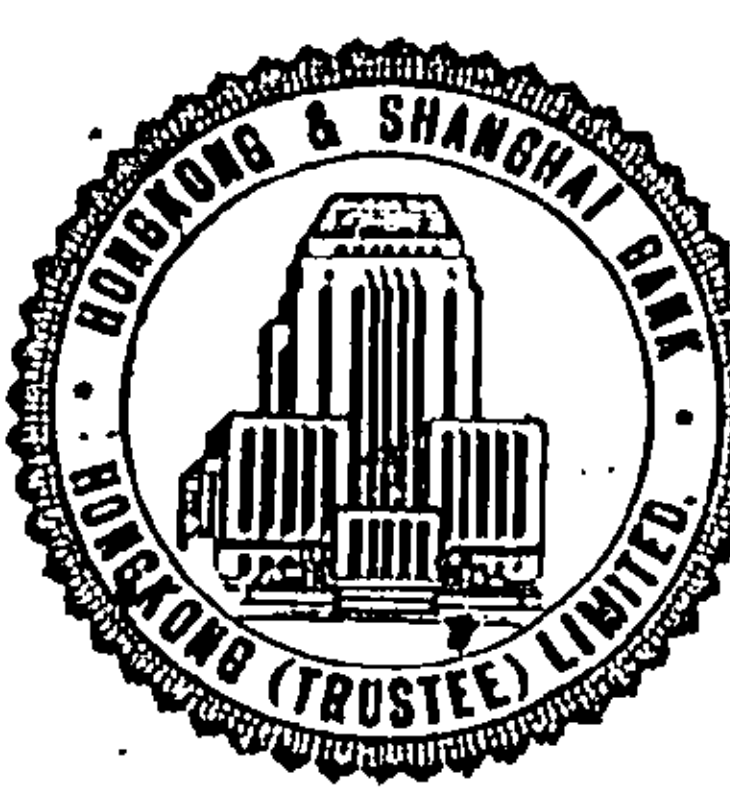
New York, January 4. Temperatures climbed to ward 70 degrees Fahrenheit today, breaking a 44-year-old Weather Bureau record and bringing June in January to Manhattan.

The day became the warmest January 4 in the Weather Bureau's history at 3 a.m. when the temperature of 59.7 topped the previous high of 59 degrees. Weather forecasters said that the temperature would keep rising during the day with more of the same on Thursday. The reading at noon was over 80 degrees. The normal temperature for the day would have been 32.

The park and cabs were filled with young lovers. Eying a soldier embracing a blonde near the Central Park plaza's half dismantled Christmas tree, cabman J. McGrath said the warm weather had given his business a big boost. "I drove more young couples through the park today than I've driven since last summer."

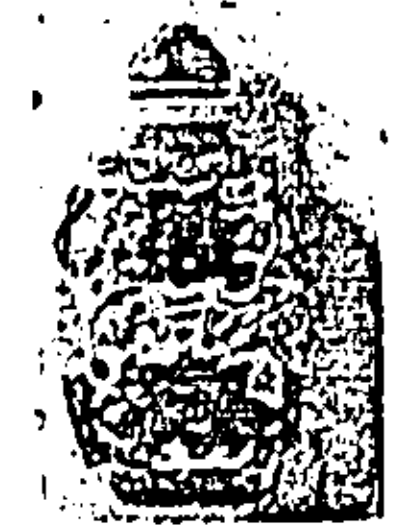
Central Park Zoo keepers permitted yuks, llamas and tigers to sleep outside their winter cages. Bartenders reported that they put ice tea on the menu.

Store windows had appropriate displays of southland vacation clothes. The June-like weather set in on Tuesday when the warm drift of the Gulf of Mexico air lifted up the Eastern seaboard pushing the temperature to 59.7. The high broke the previous heat record of January 3 which was set in 1913.—United Press.



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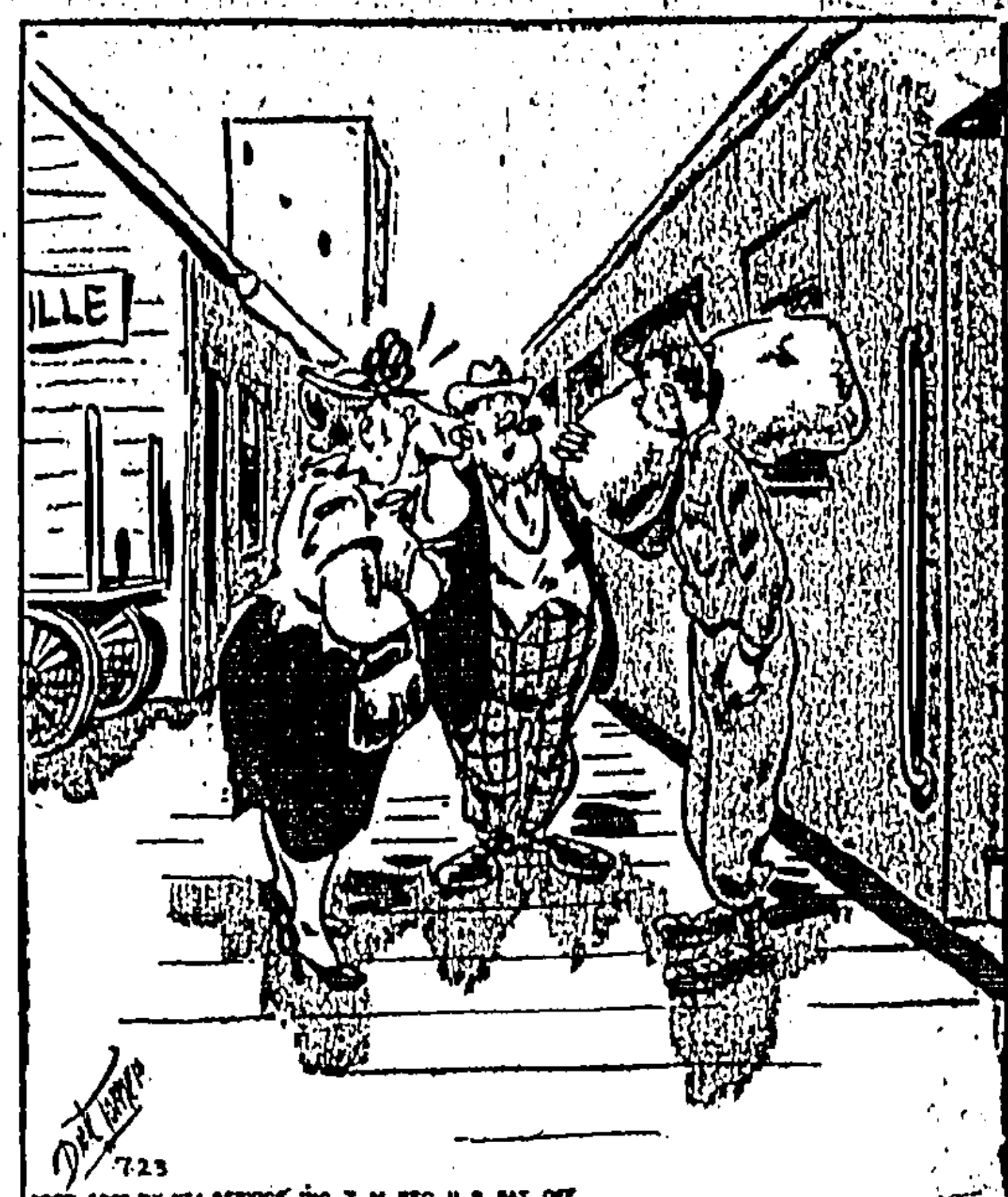
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CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"Be careful, Junior, and don't you go getting mixed up in any of those army-navy fights for appropriations!"

BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay

GUESSING CAN DECIDE IT

THERE ARE many kinds of situations in which to be perfectly frank about it—even the best player can only guess regarding what is his best move. Of all such spots, the type occurring with the larger percentage of all deals is the opening lead. This is because of a combination of two factors. First it is the very first play of the hand and so determines the course upon which the action embarks. Second, it is the only completely "blind" act of the play, so far as seeing anything except the leader's own thirteen cards is concerned.

SA 85
H 8 6
5 4
D 7 4 3
C K 10

(Dealer: North. East-West vulnerable).

North Pass 2 NT Pass

1. 1 NT Pass 2 NT Pass

2. 1 NT Pass 3 NT Pass

Notice that both declarers, following the bidding at two tournament tables, had exactly the same job to do except that in the first case North did the playing and in the other case South. That part was not so important of itself. The resulting fact was, however, that East was the opening leader at Table 1 and West at Table 2. So a spade was led at Table 1 and a heart at Table 2.

The poor No. 1 declarer led the spade A and J won the first two tricks, then won the third with his K when East sent him the Q. He could count three tricks in hearts, the one spade trick to make four and had to seek five in the minors. Trying that, he scored the club A, which felled the 10, then played to find the K alone, leading the 7 to the A, 8 and K. That made the third trick for the defence. The diamond 7 to the A was the fourth and the established spade 6 beat the contract.

Where West led the heart 5, game was easy. The A won, the club A scored, the club K won and the heart 4 was returned to the K. The club 8 was felled, the Q scored, and the diamond 6 was led to the Q and A. The diamond 7 came back to the K, the spade 7 was led to the A and the diamond 7 to the 10. Now, no matter what East returned, the spade K, diamond 9 and heart Q made game. Note that a clairvoyant West, leading the spade A, could have set South the same way North was set.

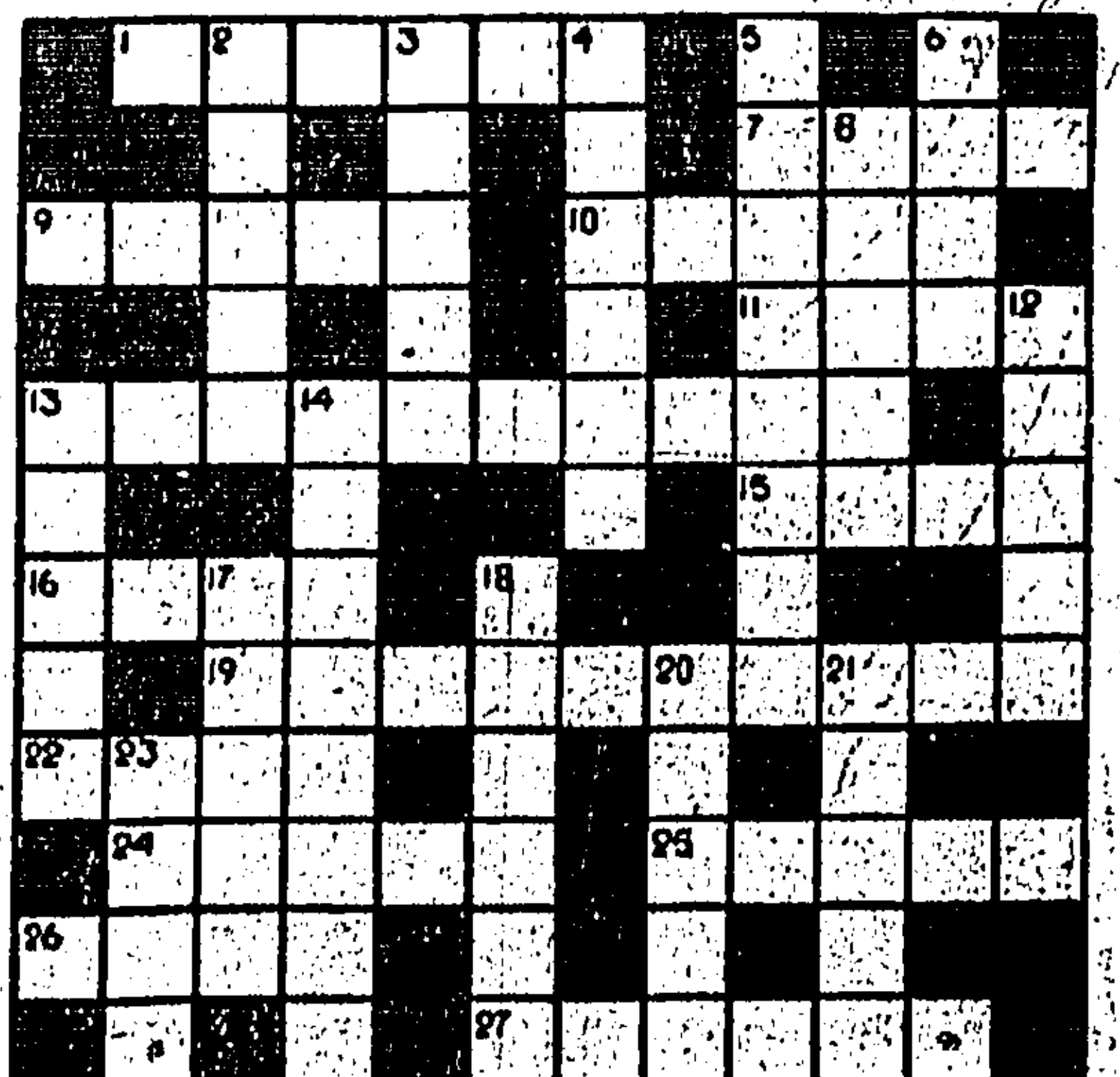
Tomorrow's Problem
S K Q J 10 8
H 10 8 6
D A 3 2
C K 5

SA 864
H A K J
5 3
D Q 10 9
C 7

(Dealer: South. Both sides vulnerable).

What would you consider the best bidding of this tournament deal?

A BRITISH CROSSWORD PUZZLE



Across

1 Unemo-
16 Back-
7 Fabulous
man-eter.
9 Armado.
10 Rendezvous.
11 Land for
building.
13 Absorbed.

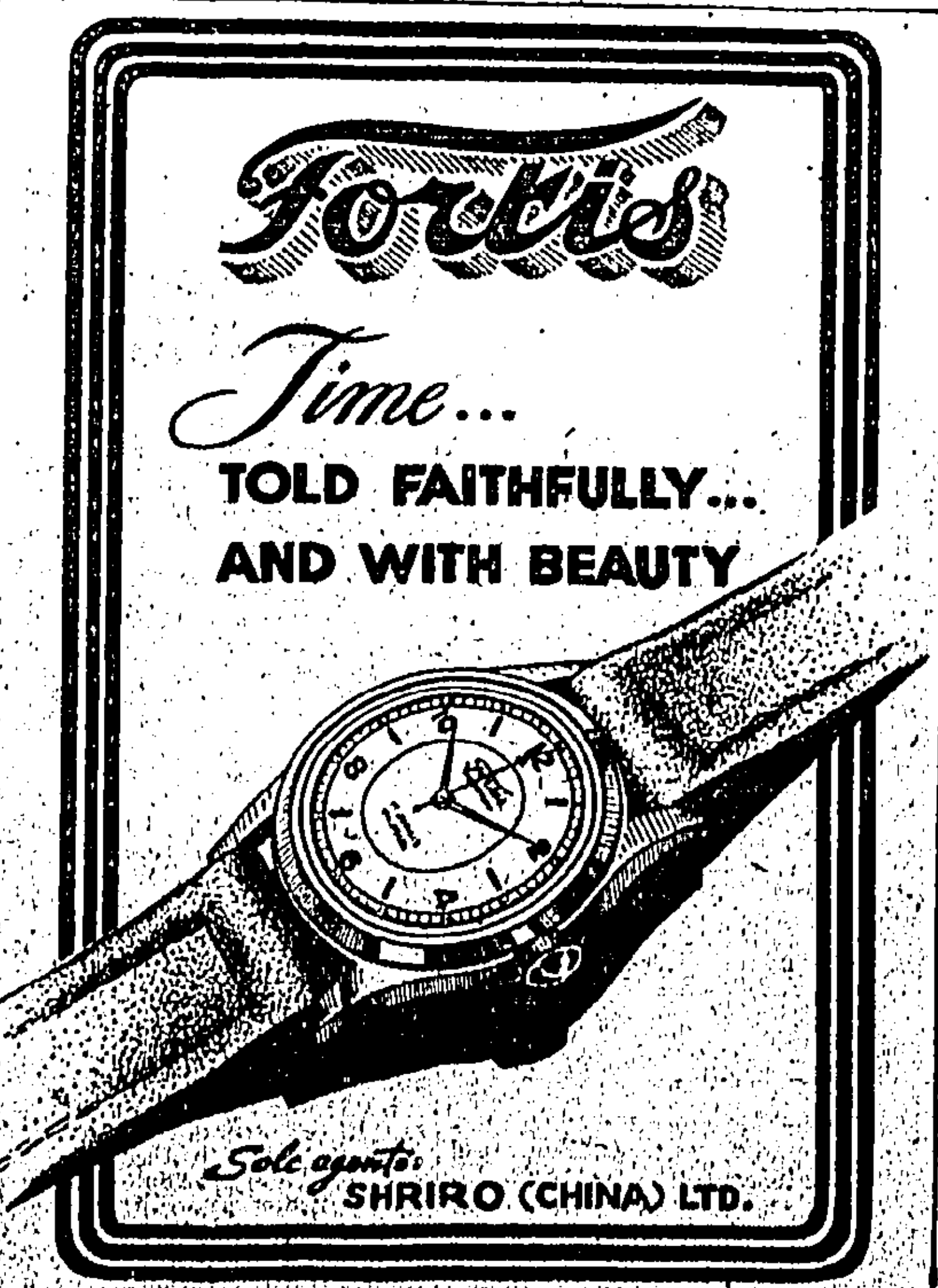
Down

2 Something
12 Merits.
3 In the
future.
4 Strip.
5 Keep from
harm.
6 Chafe.
8 Shows the
way.

Yesterday's Crossword

ACROSS—1. Faced, 4. Switch
8. Unlaid, 10. Screw, 12. Mortar
14. Profane, 17. Bile, 19. Avoided
20. Rosette, 22. Acum, 23. Enraged
27. Bandit, 29. Barre, 30. Elucid, 31. Ensure, 32. Swell.

DOWN—1. Plump, 2. Cello, 3. Drums, 5. West, 6. Fervid, 7. Howled, 8. Donated, 11. Carling, 13. Heavies, 15. Hood, 16. Foreman, 17. Tear, 20. Rubble, 21. Sabre, 24. Atlas, 25. Uncle, 26. Extol, 28. Near.



ROXY Commencing TODAY

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Here is the story of that counterattack on "The Street With No Name."

Mark Stevens is starred with Richard Widmark who scored a sensation as the laughing killer in "Kiss of Death." Lloyd Nolan and Barbara Lawrence head the featured cast.

Produced with the complete cooperation of the FBI. Walter Winchell quotes J. Edgar Hoover as saying "The Street With No Name is even better than The House On 92nd Street."

THE STREET WITH NO NAME

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A SONG OF TECHNICOLOR

CINEMA WORLD



MISS PAI KWANG
Prelude to revolt

Historical drama to the Kings

A story of violence, intrigue and double-cross culminating in the tragic emotions of a lover's sacrifice, is the essence of "Strange Woman," a Great Wall production which opens tomorrow at the King's Theatre. The drama is set in the period prior to the historic revolution of 1920 in Peking, and stars the beautiful actress Pai Kwang.

The story is sparked by the escape of Li Chien, which starts off a manhunt led by Colonel Feng involving a young physician Dr. Liang, who, in collaboration with the rebel forces, helps Li Chien escape. "Strange Woman" is a story of a woman's love for a man who is a rebel leader. The story is a tale of love, loyalty, and sacrifice.

As "Fragrant Stream," Pai Kwang is at her best, her beauty and charm gracing the screen to give colour to the role. Yen Chien, another of China's stars, appears as the lustful Colonel Feng in the Charles Laughton style. Kung Chiu-hsia, as the suffering wife of the revolutionary martyr, Dr. Liang, gives a well-balanced performance in a supporting role. The bold disregard for historical exactitude by the producer is noticeable in many times amusing. For instance, in a 1920 setting, the "Strange Woman" rides in a 1946 Buick. The film, although not comparable to former Great Wall productions such as "Souls of China" or "Forgotten Woman," is still a pleasing piece of entertainment.

HOLLYWOOD GOSSIP

Tyrone Power has returned to the U.S. with his new bride. They'll find a house first and then Tyrone will read scripts. He has made two period and costume epics abroad and we think he'd like to wear his British tweeds for a while.

Ida Lupino, now a director as well as a star, and one of the bosses of The Filmakers, the company formed by herself and her husband, does her work at Mulibu, drives down the hill past my house every morning on her way to the beach. She finds that she can work without disturbance there away from a telephone. Her first production, "Not Wanted," is a success, and Ida and Co. will make a small fortune out of it. (A small fortune is anything less than a \$1,000,000.)

Alcott's novel on the screen

Rating: *

A fine motion picture is being offered this week-end at the Queen's and Alhambra Theatres with the showing of M-G-M's star-studded production of "Little Women."

Read by millions, the Louisa May Alcott story of a happy little family has been brought to life in celluloid terms enhanced by Technicolor and illuminated with art-warming portrayals.

Producer-director Mervyn LeRoy has taken no liberties with this time-tested story and it is all there on the screen just as it is in the book. We meet the devoted, class-knit March family—Marmee, Papa March, high-spirited Jo, little Beth, Amy, Meg and despotic Aunt March, and we also meet Laurie and his fascinating father, Professor Bhaer, John Brooke, old Dr. Barnes and all the others.

The days of happiness, moments of despair, acts of courage and generosity, the far-flung ambitions of the little women, their romantic infatuations and denouements, Jo's determination to become a writer even if it means being an old maid (a fate from which she is ultimately saved by Professor Bhaer), Beth's tragic death, Amy's marriage to Laurie and Meg's to John Brooke—all go to make up a pattern in which both tears and laughter have their share in a drama of youth and love.

Every member of the discerningly-chosen cast fits his and her part like a glove. June Allyson is perfectly suited to the role of the tomboyish Jo, who sacrifices her lovely hair in order to provide Marmee with the money to visit their wounded soldier-father, who defies convention, loses her beloved Laurie but ends up with both a husband and a career. Peter Lawford offers a bracing portrayal of the impetuous Laurie, Marmee, Elizabeth Taylor sparkles as the radiant Amy, Janet Leigh lends quiet dignity to the part of Meg, eldest of the girls.

Quiz Wiz



Congratulations are due to Mr. Li Kwok (Kenneth) Lin for being the only all-around contestant in the "Lucky Star" quiz competition in the December issue of the Hong Kong Film and Theatre News. He thus became the first one to win that popular magazine's monthly \$180 prize. Mr. Li, a medical student at the Hong Kong University, states he has always been interested in movies. His favourite stars are Ava Gardner and Tyrone Power.



"THE STREET WITH NO NAME"
Braun plus brain

Exciting documentary stars Richard Widmark

Rating: *

Just as British film producers are unbeatable in presenting Shakespearean and Dickensian dramas on the screen, so Hollywood may well well pride itself in its adept handling of so-called documentaries, which are gradually edging out Western movies in box-office appeal.

The latest of these documentaries to be shown here is Fox's "The Street With No Name," which opens this week-end at the Roxy and Broadway Theatres and stars America's latest and best, Richard Widmark, besides Mark Stevens and Lloyd Nolan.

This man Widmark, with the high forehead, intense eyes and creepy laugh, dominates "The Street With No Name" as he did "Road House" and to a certain extent, "Yellow Sky." On the strength of his performance alone we recommend the Roxy fare highly, although the picture has other credits to its name.

They are a strong plot—the FBI's fight against the revival of gangsterism in post-war U.S.—an interesting demonstration of

Federal agent's ability to handle a gun, and sincere portrayals of their characters by an excellent supporting cast.

Widmark plays the modern gangster, who has probably done a stretch in the armed forces and knows more about organization than his competent pre-war colleague did, Al Capone not withstanding.

His system, as he says himself, is almost foolproof, and it is up to Federal agent Mark Stevens and the intricate system that constitutes the FBI, to crack the case.

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VAN HEFLIN
SUSAN HAYWARD

NEXT CHANGE
Van Johnson
June Allyson — in
"THE BRIDE GOES WILD"

Western film starts at the Lee

Rating: *

Rod Cameron tops the cast of Republic's new saga of the early West, "Brimstone," coming to the Lee Theatre.

Telling of a murderous chapter in the history of the early American cattle country, "Brimstone," filmed in Trucolor, is a picture that will please most movie fans who like fast action, tough talk and tender romance.

Starring Cameron, Adrian Booth and Walter Brennan and produced and directed by Joseph Kane, "Brimstone" is the story of Pop Courteen and his three run-away sons. They once had owned the biggest cattle herd in the Oklahoma territory, but with the coming of small ranchers and homesteaders, their range was cut up and their fortune dispersed.

Nursing a grudge against the world, the Courteens set out to become the most murderous villains ever to ravage the old West.

Cameron, a U.S. Marshal who disfigures himself as a black-hooded night rider in order to accomplish his aim, finally brings the Courteens to justice.

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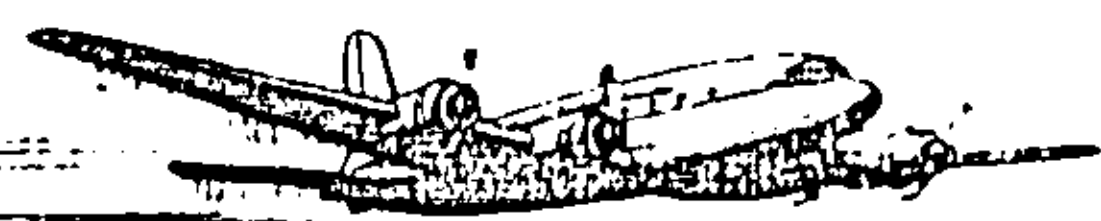
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BIRTH

COWIE. To Jean and John Cowie on 15th January at Kowloon Hospital, a son.

AID TO ASIA

President Truman's annual Message to Congress has had to share the headlines with the famous controversy over Taiwan. That's a pity, because after all Taiwan is a storm in a tea-cup, a question of a little more or a little less action on that island where as the 1950s was one of the most important ever delivered in peacetime. It was a record of great things done and of great things that are to be done.

Congress cheered the President to the echo when he referred to the great danger that had been overcome in Europe and the Mediterranean. The danger of a collapse there under totalitarian pressure had receded. Today, said Mr. Truman, the free people of the world have new vigour, new hope for the cause of peace. The first half of the century had been the most turbulent and eventful in recorded history, the second half promised to be "decisive in the history of man on this planet."

The President pledged that the United States would continue economic and military aid for the free nations in the struggle against the threat of Communist aggression and appealed for the implementation of his "Point 4" programme, particularly in the Far East. In urging an increasing flow of technical assistance and capital investment to under-developed regions, the President said that "the more essential now than ever before, if the ideals of freedom and representative government are to prevail in these areas and particularly in the Far East, that their people experience in their own lives the benefits of scientific and economic advance. This programme will require the movement of large amounts of capital from industrial nations, and particularly from the United States, to productive uses in under-developed areas of the world."

Recent world events, added Mr. Truman, made prompt action imperative. This programme "is in the interest of all peoples and it has nothing in common with either the old imperialism of the last century or the new imperialism of the Communists." This, too, was resoundingly cheered. It is now the turn of Asia to receive the same recuperative aid that saved Europe.

In this, differ as they may in details here and there, the United States and Commonwealth Governments have a long-sighted policy in common. The over-riding interest of the Commonwealth at the Colombo Conference, we are told, is embodied in the question whether Asia as a whole is going to become a Communist Continent. Certainly it is not going to be made secure, for, free democracy by the mere flourishing of arms or trumpets. There must be a much more positive policy that will remove the economic causes that materially help Communism to spread. Even that is not easy, for it is hard indeed to help those who reject that help, not because they don't need it, but because of ideological fanaticism. There are not many in Europe today who feel that way about it, however, except that they were before help was given.

At present the position is perilous. China has passed over to the Communists, a fact which almost outbalances

Commonwealth comment No. 4:

WHAT DO INDIA AND PAKISTAN FEEL TODAY?

By Alwyn Tebbit

India is in the Commonwealth solely for her own benefit. It is mainly a business deal. Britain and the rest of the Commonwealth take 51 per cent of India's exports. Sentiment does not come into the matter, but if it did India would leave the Commonwealth when she becomes a Republic on January 26.

With India there are, understandably, none of the invisible ties, racial or family, which bind Canada, Australia and New Zealand to Britain.

India's attitude is that Britain exploited the country for as long as possible and then got out when the pickings became scarce. Consequently India has no feeling of being part of the Empire. The idea is unpopular and is avoided as far as possible.

If these basic facts were clearly understood in Britain it would go a long way towards explaining India's stand on the question of the sterling balances, which many people consider one of the contributory causes of Britain's present financial trouble.

India accumulated vast sums during the war, mainly by supplying the British Army with food and clothes, and by using her factories to turn out military supplies. Britain now owes India about £100,000,000 (on her own estimate) and it is this sum that Mr. Churchill and the Americans say should be scaled down by presenting India with a bill for having her from the Japanese.

Everything that Britain exports to India is paid for in sterling. India's exports, machinery, vehicles, chemicals and electrical goods, averaging £11,000,000 a month—is an "unrequited export." Britain gets no money; only a book entry is made in London and the sterling balances rise.

On top of this Britain, a Commonwealth partner, has to find the dollars India wants for her imports from America and Canada.

Unless the sterling balances are cut out or very much reduced Britain will be virtually exporting "free" goods to India for many years to come.

India's ambition India knows that her sterling balances cannot last for ever. Her ambition is quickly to become the leading industrial nation in Asia, and to be in a position where she not only does not import anything from Britain, America or any other Western country, but can export completely.

At present India is in a position to supply all India wants, import of those goods is barred, of a tax is put on them to put them beyond the reach of ordinary people.

Britain cannot retaliate because India, with Pakistan, has almost a world monopoly of jute, and also supplies the tea which Britain drinks.

Few in India, either Indians

their defeats in the West. India looks more solid than she is, for the strong Government there rests upon a weakened Congress Party and a difficult economic position. The Indian Communist Party itself is in a state of internal crisis, but still seems to be the accepted leader of Communism in Burma and certain other parts of South-East Asia.

The Communists are divided, too, in Burma, but retain their separate regime in the centre of the country, and while the Burma Government insists on fighting the Karens as well there seems no immediate prospect of its early restoration of its authority. In Siam an uneasy stability is punctuated by slurs and excursions, but it is a country that invariably yields to force majeure as its best form of escape. Divisions have begun among the Reds in Malaya, and the jungle war goes on creating a financial incubus and holding up immense plans for social and educational advance and all-round development. Even in Indonesia where the issue of national independence has so completely a solution, fighting has already begun with the nationalists.

But though the dangers are obvious, there are the opportunities of meeting and overcoming them. Where force is used, it must be met with force, and in Europe the healing powers of economic aid on a generous scale must be brought to bear with equal force.

Europeans, have much sympathy for Britain in her present plight, as it seems obvious from their point that the major cause of her trouble is her "Welfare State," which causes considerable resentment, particularly Britain's enormous food subsidies and her health service, which are held responsible for devaluation. With these two expensive Utopian ideas, it is thought, taxes could be reduced and the people would be forced to work harder to get the money to live.

"Cotton wool"

It is asked why, on no other country in the world has such food subsidies, should the British people be "wrapped in cotton wool" to such an extent? But if the people of Britain like it that way, and it is assumed they do, they would not so consistently vote for the Government in by-elections, then that's all right, but they must not ask for other countries in the matter of buying British goods, if goods of the same quality can be bought more cheaply from other countries, with no Welfare State.

In India there are three distinct living standards.

The lower classes, who earn about £25 a year, live on hovels and eat a handful of grain a day.

The middle classes earn between £25 and £50 a week—the majority nearer the lower figure. They live in one or two-roomed houses (with families averaging five children) and eat the same as the lower classes but more of it. They have little or no furniture and save every penny they can for the weddings of their children, which cost anything from £750 to £5,000 and up. It is estimated that 90 per cent of the middle class, of whom there are over 200,000,000 are in debt.

Low standard

In the upper classes come the Europeans and the wealthy Indians, with salaries from £1,800 upwards. To the average British living in India, Britain's standard of living comes so low down the scale that it is frightening to contemplate having to return home. Most men eat in one day as much as their whole work's rations would be in Britain.

In theory India may be supposed to be anti-British, but in practice she is not and never has been. She dislikes British imperialism, but the British in India, particularly the Scot, has always been the most popular foreigner. It is still the ambition of many of the Indian middle

effectiveness and reasonableness that the public as a whole could never achieve.

By the institution of parliamentary questions they are vigilant to expose all improper exercise of power by the government. At the same time, the parliamentary system is so contrived that parliamentary criticism seldom frustrates proper government. If the cabinet possesses the proper amount of vigour, for in the last resort the government, having a majority in the House of Commons, can always override criticism by its majority vote.

Not very distinguished The old debating hall of the House of Commons was burned out on May 10, 1941 by German incendiary bombs. It has just been announced that the rebuilt chamber will be ready by autumn.

The London press has reported that there have been discussions of the improved acoustics. Thousands of gun holes have been bored in the roof in order to prevent echo.

There have been accounts of the gifts sent by the Dominions, Australia, for example, made in new Speakers' Chair.

One of the disturbing items of news was that it proved very hard to find the stone carvers to carry out the decoration of the stone work. The art of stone-carving is being abandoned in modern England as a luxury. Old men had to be called out of retirement.

Some people still regret that it was decided to rebuild the new House of Commons almost exactly on the lines of the old. In the time of Sir Christopher Wren—greatest of all British architects—it had once been proposed to rebuild the then-Parliament house which grew in a magnificent plan, which still exists. Why could not this plan have been carried out? The "Lords' Chamber" of tradition, "Members' Wing" it has, their "Chamber" which looked as nearly as possible like that which Gladstone and Disraeli made famous.

"Few things," indeed, "are more striking in England, which is passing through a social revolution, than the contrast between the old and the new Parliament. Almost every institution from the past is questioned and challenged. Parliament is the only great exception. Even its ancient forms have not been seriously criticised."

A few weeks ago Parliament was prorogued with the ancient ceremonial of "black rod" leading the Commons to hear the King's speech in the House of Lords. All these conventions might seem to be time-wasting in our age of utility. Yet nobody has urged that the ceremony should be cut out.

Not really sovereign It should of course be understood that, whatever the legal theory, Parliament is not really sovereign in Great Britain. The broad lines of the political life of the country are determined not so much by parliamentary debate as by "gentle persuasion" at a general election, people do not so much vote for particular members of parliament as express a preference that the affairs of the country should be carried on by one party rather than by another. The day to day affairs are decided not so much by the temper of Parliament as by the pressure upon the government of various great organised bodies, such as the trade unions, the professional associations, the Federation of British Industries and the like. Politics in Great Britain is really a struggle, more or less hidden, between a multitude of corporations and associations.

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Nevertheless Parliament does play a vital part. It is the only body to act as a kind of neutral arbitrator between the various great corporations and associations which deal directly with the people without the mediation of a parliament. It is the only body which can bring the people into direct contact with the government. It is the only body which can bring the people into direct contact with the government. It is the only body which can bring the people into direct contact with the government.

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class to get a job in a British firm. It is felt the British can "always be trusted, will always pay his debts and in the only foreigner who understands India."

The British way of life (the Welfare State), British justice, British education, and the British Parliamentary system are the ideal models for the future India.

THEY LIKE BRITONS

Pakistan, like India, is in the Commonwealth for her own good. She has no more sentimental reasons for continuing her membership than has India, and does so for economic and strategic reasons.

As one of the world's new countries (and the largest Muslim State), Pakistan should rank high up among the world's wonders.

Starting from scratch two years ago, Pakistan has not even offices to house the Government in Karachi, the capital. Pakistan is in a financial position not to devalue her currency.

Pakistan is now made up of Sind, the North West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, part of the Punjab, and 1,000 miles away to the East, a part of Assam. The distance between the two parts of the country makes administration very difficult.

No devaluation Although they did not get all they wanted, the Pakistanis did very well out of the deal. The partition of India gave them 72 per cent of the late-growing areas, the best cotton-growing areas and the best of the wheat crop.

It is the fate of East Pakistan that has enabled the country to avoid devaluation.

Britain's jute imports from Pakistan for the year from July 1948 to June, 1949, were £26,429,146. The next biggest items were raw cotton, £3,401,568, and tea, £3,040,473.

Pakistan's total exports to Britain were £15,341,050, while her imports from Britain over the same period were £27,819,132.

Britain's largest single export item to Pakistan was cotton piece goods, valued at £6,743,190, for although Pakistan has the best cotton-growing areas she has virtually no mills with which to turn the raw cotton into cloth.

Pakistan's trading deficit with Britain is balanced by her share of the sterling balances, which were also partitioned with the country.

Compared with Britain, the standard of living for Pakistan is low. The new State has not yet had time to build up any sort of welfare organisation, and there is a serious shortage of trained doctors, nurses and teachers.

Friendly attitude Although Pakistanis are slightly envious of Britain's Welfare State, they are extremely critical of what they call the "Gestapo Rule" needed to achieve it. Most would consider even the very cost of giving up so many individual liberties as has been done in Britain.

Pakistan's attitude towards Britain and Britons is friendly, but there is no feeling anywhere of being a member of the British Commonwealth "family." Pakistanis feel more kinship with Egypt and the other Muslim countries of the Middle East. They are also much too occupied in building up their own State, worrying about the Kashmir problem, enthusiastically joining in the new sport of "India-baiting."

Any such attempt would cause a tremendous shock to public opinion. It would be fought, in constitutional assumption of power would probably be met by forceful opposition. It is greatly to be hoped that the strength of parliamentary institutions will never put to the test in such a dramatic way.

FINLAND WORRIED Helsinki, January 4. Fears that Soviet Russia may terminate her military assistance and friendship pact with Finland were expressed in political circles here today. Awaited anxiously is the first contact between the Moderate Social Democratic Government and Russia's Minister here.

Termination of the pact would reduce Soviet Russia's prestige in Finland and might harbouring 300 war criminals in breach of peace treaty obligations. Accusations of such "breaches" have been made frequently over the last few months in the Finnish Communist press, and to sustain the possibility of reaching an agreement with the Government in Moscow. The Minister in Moscow will send his Government the full text of the Soviet proposal, a special courier has been sent to Moscow to fetch the Minister.



So Hevin is to be carried around at Colombo in a cane chair.

"Gad, sir, says Myrtle's grandfather, when I came out East first we had nothing less than a sedan chair."

When a bomb went off in the middle of a political speech in a Central American town, the audience mistook it for a comma.

"Chiang Kai-shek's funds" are running out fast. It didn't say where they were running out to.

And out in the field, not even a creature was stirring, not even a news agency correspondent. Judging by our readers' letters, not everyone thinks that writers for news agencies should pen all their despatches without leaving the seclusion of their hotel rooms.

"Have your bees done well this year, Jones?" "Pretty well. They haven't given much honey, but they've stung my mother-in-law twice."

Wafatist Party clinches clear lead in Egypt elections, four killed. D'you mean to say the other parties didn't even kill that many?

Dry subject. We have five pens at our home and now I really think two of them would work quite well.

The Dogs and Cats Bill passed into law at Lagos without the threatened rain of criticism.

Just doing a little more abbreviation than was actually printed in a contemporary report. The Rev. Fr. A. Rignani who left H.K. for Italy last yr., has left H.K. as Pref. of the Pontif. Inst. of Form. Mens. and has assumed charge of St. Mgln. Chch. Hvy. Vty.

A woman left her husband because he constantly read thrillers instead of talking to her. She got tired of finding his body slumped forward in the library.

"I wonder why Mrs. Smith always brings her knitting to our meetings?" "It gives her something to think about while she talks."

and carrying on a friendly "cold war" with Afghanistan. But Pakistanis do a good deal of thinking about Britons. Fifty-four of the latter hold important posts in the Government, and there are about 400 British officers in the Pakistan fighting forces. The bulk of the three Services are British. The majority of Pakistanis like them, respect them and trust them, and will be sorry to see them go. Most will have left by the end of 1950.

If she is treated sympathetically by Britain, and if particular care is taken not to refer to the country almost as an appendage to "India," and if she is not ignored altogether when the subcontinent is referred to (a habit which is very common among writers and politicians in Britain), Pakistan can remain a good friend and ally of Britain and the Commonwealth.

Russia is very near, but Pakistan is almost Communist-free and intends to remain that way—unless she feels she is being neglected by the West.

Tomorrow's article in this series will deal with Australia.

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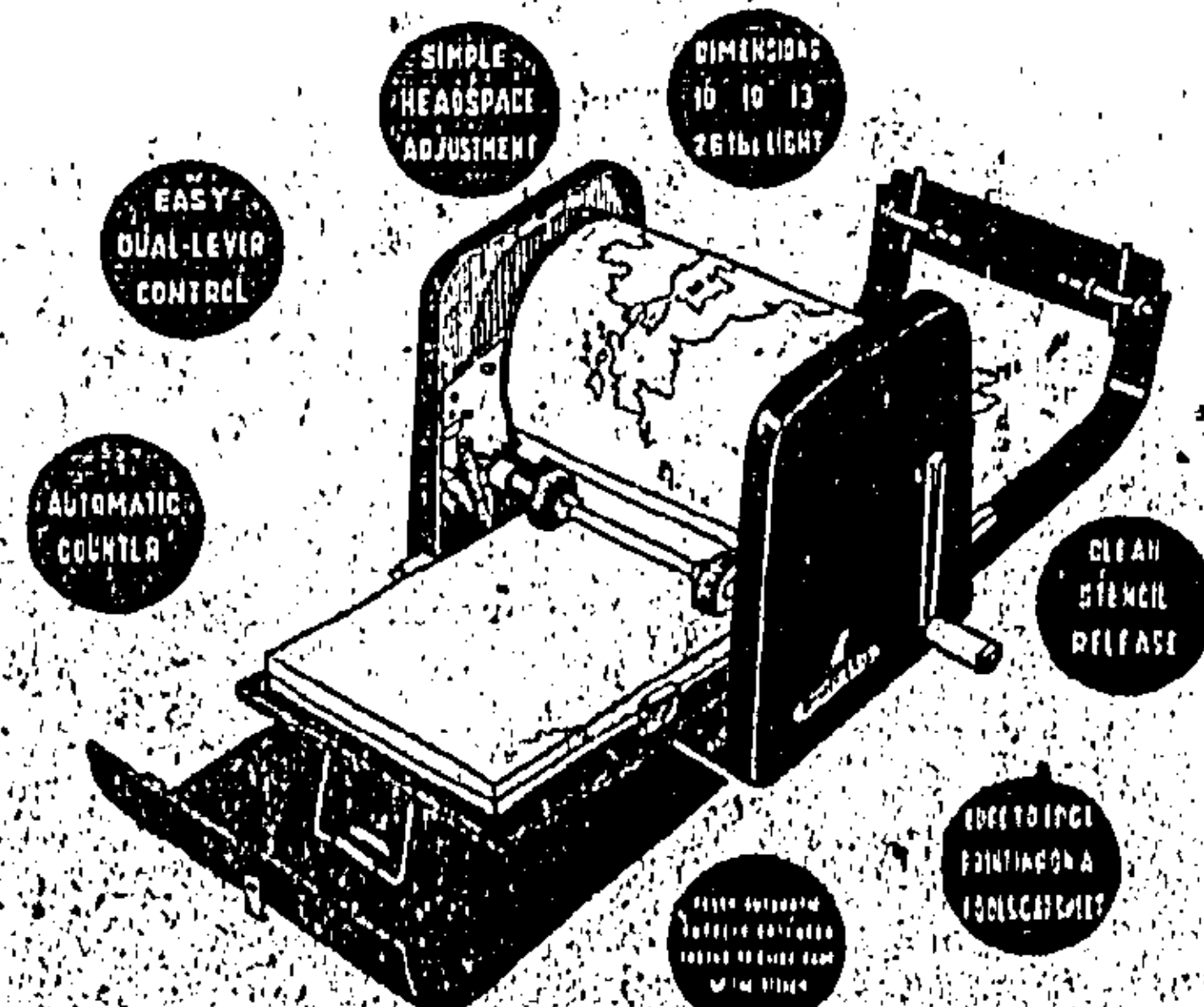
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ACHESON PREPARING FOR A FIGHT OVER U.S. TAIWAN POLICY

Washington, January 4.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, tonight assumed full command of the Administration efforts to counter the blistering Congressional criticism of the United States policy in China. He will meet next Tuesday with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Mr. Acheson is described as ready to take decisive action as a result of criticism from some of the most influential spokesmen of the Republican Party.

It was said that he believes that many of the promptings for United States intervention, including fleet action if necessary to save Taiwan from Communist control, are attributed to lack of realization that such a step might involve an actual shooting war.

Mr. Acheson is described as determined to act as Republicans started new criticism. Mr. Acheson's meeting with the Senate committee will be billed as a full-dress review of American foreign policy in all its aspects. But it was made known that the Secretary is ready to defend fully his position that the possible prospect of ousting United States intervention in Taiwan would not be worth the price the country might have to pay for such a step.

Likewise, it was said that he is ready to deal with questions arising from the publication by the United Press of the Department document, virtually writing off Taiwan and minimizing its strategic value to the United States in the Western Pacific.

Foreshadowing an early floor fight, Representative Charles Eaton, ranking Republican of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, told reporters that he favours immediate United States military occupation of Taiwan, because of its "tremendous" strategic value to the United States.

Mr. Eaton admitted the risks of a shooting war. He said, "Just how soon a disaster may descend on us I do not know, yet it might break out. Russia is out to conquer the world. It stands to reason that when the cold war fails they will start shooting."

Must move

He declared that the United States must move to preserve the remnants of respect and confidence of the Asiatic people toward the United States.

Mr. Eaton said, "With respect to Taiwan we ought not to turn it over to the Communists. If the only way to hold it is to occupy it, I am willing to occupy it. We have done about all that is necessary to be done to cancel our leadership in the Orient. We ought not to add Taiwan to the record. It has tremendous strategic value in my judgment. It is the one part of China outside of Communist strategic control and I would like to see the remnants saved."

Mr. Eaton and Republican Senator William Knowland attacked the omission of the China crisis from President Truman's message. Senator Knowland said he would bring the issue to the

RAF SORTIES IN MALAYA

London, January 4.

The Royal Air Force flew 243 sorties against Malayan bandits last month, the Air Ministry announced today.

In the same period Dakotas, supporting deep jungle operations, dropped over 200,000 pounds of bombs and stores.—Reuter.

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Monty with circus girls



Field-Marshal Viscount Montgomery of Alamein is seen here when he met girl circus performers during the annual Bertram Mills' pre-Christmas Circus lunch at Olympia, London. (Associated Press photo.)

INDIAN LEADER WARNS OF DANGER OF WAR WITH PAKISTAN

Bombay, January 4.

The Indian Deputy Premier, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, warned tonight that India's relations with Pakistan have become bitterly strained and are capable of provoking war.

Sardar Patel made the statement in a public speech to some 30,000 citizens at Chowpatty. Extreme security precautions had been taken to prevent possible incidents during his hour-long address.

He made an appeal for "maximum production, minimum expenditure, prevention of waste and solid support for the Government" as the only means by which India could survive her problems. He then made his reference to the possibility of war between India and Pakistan.

"In such an eventuality, I want the nation to be prepared for the worst," he said.

Sardar Patel added that it was useless to think in terms of a reunion between India and Pakistan. He said it was due to the utterances of people advocating an Indo-Pakistan reunion that Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated.

The course for India, Sardar Patel declared, would rather be to make itself self-sufficient in jute and cotton so as not to be dependent on Pakistan.

Sardar Patel told the meeting that the motto of the people of India for the New Year should be "Spend Less, Produce More."

He also added that it contained further material in connection with China's request for help made on December 23. The new memorandum might detail specific arms and that China wants.

Senator Knowland said he understood that China's latest request would fall within the \$75,000,000 discretionary fund already appropriated and the request for economic aid would fall within \$100,000,000 in the "frozen" funds still available to the ECA.—United Press.

RENEWED CLASHES IN LUZON

Manila, January 5.

A renewed clash between Government forces and Hukbalahaps in Luzon, and Moro outlaws on Jolo Island yesterday resulted in the killing of four Constabulary men and 21 dissidents, according to reports to Manila newspapers.

The newest reports of fighting in Batangas with other dissidents came as 110 followers of General Francisco Medrano surrounded under an amnesty proclamation issued by President Elpidio Quirino and approved last night by both Houses of Congress.

Constabulary Chief Brigadier General Alberto Ramos rushed reinforcements to Tanauan, Batangas Province, home town of Medrano. He said that the Batangas area and other parts of the province were still in a state of confusion.

A Constabularyman and six men identified by General Ramos as Hukbalahaps were killed in the fighting, which still continued in the area.

Members of General Medrano's so-called Philippines Revolutionary Force who have surrendered told Constabulary agents that the Hukbalahaps have moved a well-armed column of 1,000 men into the Batangas area and offered support to the Batangas group which revolted on November 10, 1949.

He said that the Batangas group, and fought Government forces in a series of battles. South and East of Batangas City, General Medrano's followers said they refused to join the Communist-led Huk.

Fourteen dissidents were killed near Tarlac City, capital of Tarlac Province North of Manila, in a battle which began after Constabulary forces investigating a battle (small village) were fired upon from a house. In a running gun battle which lasted several hours, the Constabulary drove the dissidents into the hills.

A Huk leader identified by the Philippine Constabulary as the commander Estrella operating along the borders of Pampanga and Bulacan Provinces in the Candaba Swamps, was killed by civilian guards in a clash on the Northern border of Bulacan Province yesterday.

From Jolo Island came a report that three Constabularymen, members of a detail which went to fetch water from a stream for their patrol, were ambushed and killed by Moro outlaws near Lahing in the Lunk District.

General Ramos said the surrender of General Medrano's followers is proceeding as fast as can be expected. General Medrano still is in the jungles, conducting his followers.—Associated Press.

Internal Politics

"We may be having temporary difficulties but in the long run you know who will suffer."

On the internal political situation, Sardar Patel made an indirect reference to Communist activities, appealed to Indian Socialists for co-operation and lashed out at the Hindu Mahasabha.

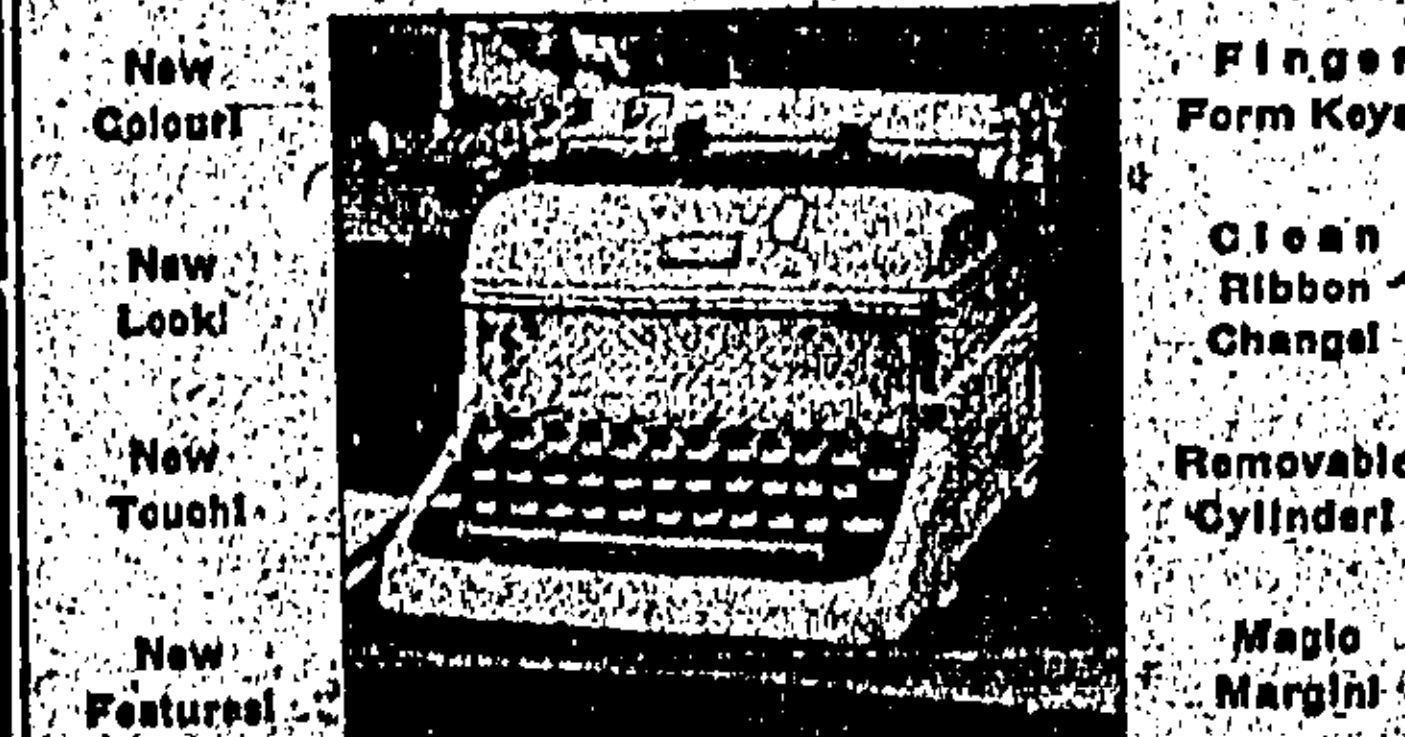
Regarding Communist activities, the Deputy Prime Minister described the constant disturbances in Calcutta as the work of people who will not listen to reason.

He said: "It is no use telling them anything. It is up to the people of the country to fight these elements who believe in building upon the ruins of destruction."

To the Socialists, Sardar Patel said he realized there was necessity for an opposition "which is constructive and does not believe in more strikes or demonstrations before secretariats."

He criticized the speeches and resolutions of the Hindu Mahasabha Conference in Calcutta last month.—United Press and Reuter.

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"LEAN TO ONE SIDE" BASIC PRINCIPLE OF CHINESE COMMUNISM

AMERICAN SPLIT ON JAPAN

New York, January 4. The Magazine "Newsweek" reported today that the Defence and State departments are "poles apart" on how to write a peace treaty which would both provide security against Japanese militarism and protection against a "possible Communist attack on Japan".

The magazine's diplomatic correspondent, Edward Weisner, said that because of this disagreement the State Department last week "abruptly notified Britain and the other Commonwealth countries that the Washington draft of the treaty would not be ready in time for discussion by the Commonwealth foreign ministers meeting in Colombo".

"The Defence Department, which originally sponsored the constitution barring Japan from ever maintaining armed forces of its own is now having second thoughts about the wisdom of such constitutional restrictions."

"The State Department is still groping for a way in which this could be accomplished without exposing the United States to the charge of dictating military terms to a defeated enemy."

"A military agreement between the United States and Japan, to be concluded simultaneously with, but separately from the peace treaty, is the State Department's preferred solution, but no such preference has yet been firmly expressed by the Army." "The State Department is still groping for a way in which this could be accomplished without exposing the United States to the charge of dictating military terms to a defeated enemy."

CEILINGS ON INDIA EXPORTS

New Delhi, January 4. The Indian Commerce Ministry stated tonight in a Press note that its announcement of yesterday regarding the removal of ceilings on the export prices of cotton piece-goods was issued through inadvertence.

The Press note added that no such decision has been taken by the Government of India.

The condition regarding ceilings on export prices of cotton piece-goods continues as before.

Under the June announcement, mills exporting direct to foreign countries were entitled to charge up to 10 per cent over the standard price and exporters were entitled to charge a maximum of 15 per cent over the standard price.

These ceilings have now been removed.—Reuter.

The chief basic political principle of the Chinese Communists is "lean to one side," according to a local United Press report.

Mao Tse-tung made a powerful exposition of the principle in his famous July 1 speech on the "people's Democratic dictatorship."

He said in the speech, "... in order to win and consolidate victory, we must lean to one side. To sit on the fence is impossible: a third road does not exist. Neutrality is a camouflage."

The principle applies to all Communist policies and actions, and governs individual conduct and thinking.

It is designed to bring about a oneness in all spheres of action: one kind of thought, one kind of education, one kind of news, one kind of truth, one kind of literature, and so forth. Always, it is the Communist kind and side.

Applied to the individual, it means he must believe and accept Communist theories and rules of conduct. Not only must he not be an anti-Communist or "reactionary" in the Communist language, but he must also not be an independent or neutral. It is consequently described as the tightest restriction on civil liberty and a heavy blow to the democratic individuals or free thinkers who constitute the majority of the Chinese population.

In foreign policy, it requires unconditional alignment with Soviet Russia and the Soviet satellites.

This is where the application of the principle has aroused much suspicion among the politically-minded Chinese, who maintain that neutrality in international politics and a little friendship with the West would help much more than unconditional alignment with Soviet Russia in the task of rehabilitating war-ravaged China.

Many attempts have been made to persuade the Communists to abandon their "one-sided" principle at least in foreign policy, but to no avail. Chiang Ching-kuo, the well-known Chinese leftist writer, who has been a Communist supporter since he started his public career, made the first attempt.

Talks with Mao

Beginning in August last year, he wrote a series of articles in his journal "Culture" in Hainan, criticising the "lean to one side" principle. He said that Soviet Russia is also imperialist and that to make Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's political theories the only education for the Chinese people would be a "one-colour" or "mechanical unity".

He was immediately dubbed a reactionary and diversionist, despite his long record of loyal service to the Communists, and "exiled" to a factory "to learn from the workers, whom he had insulted".

A qualified source said "a very high personage" had recently talked to Mao Tse-tung for four hours trying to obtain a modification of the "lean to one side" principle. The source refused to reveal the identity of the "very high personage," but said he is not the first one to talk to Mao Tse-tung on the subject.

In the political Consultation Conference last September, the so-called democratic parties and personages had also raised, according to a Communist source in Shanghai, suggestions for modification of the principle in the fields of foreign and internal policy, and the discussion at one stage became so heated that Mao Tse-tung was obliged to intervene.

with a firm declaration that "we must and will lean to one side."

Unsuitable to China

The principle apparently has its roots in the Communist belief that their system is the best and that all other systems must be wiped out. Current Communist totalitarian policies, such as regimentation of social life, political indoctrination and control of Press, publication and education, are designed to implement the principle.

The thorough realisation of the principle in the eyes of the Communists is the key to making Communism a political success in China, but it is feared among many political circles that its implementation may cause the country to result because of its obvious unsuitability to Chinese conditions.

Special emphasis is being laid on the principle in indoctrination classes. The Communist representative in the Shanghai China Textiles Incorporated told the workers one day that there are "only three roads open to you; either lean to our side, leave the country to become a 'white Chinese' or commit suicide."

One frequently hears Communist officials declaring in public speeches that "either you are for or against us, either a progressive or reactionary. There is no middle road."

Nanking incident

The principle was the cause of a dramatic incident in Nanking last August. At the conclusion of a two-months' indoctrination course for middle and primary school teachers, the Communist educational representative Chao Chao told the teachers that they henceforth must lean to one side.

An aged teacher stood up and said, "Yes, we are going to lean to one side. During the Yuan Shih-kai (pre-Sun Yat-sen) days, I leaned to his side and what he said and did was wisdom to me. After the Peking warlords were expelled by the Kuomintang, I leaned to one side. The Kuomintang and what they said and did was wisdom to me. Then came the Japanese and then (puppet) Wang Ching-wei. Just as before, I leaned to one side. The Kuomintang returned after V-J Day and I leaned back to their side. And now you come, I will without doubt lean to your side."

The aged teacher's speech sent Chao into a rage. Chao shouted, "That's opportunism, not the kind of leaning we want." To which the teacher retorted, "Mr. Chao, there's nothing else I can do. I have to live."

OTTO GROTEWOHL

Berlin, January 4. Otto Grotewohl, the Prime Minister of the Eastern German Republic, who has been ill since the beginning of December, has left for the Soviet Union for convalescence, the East German news agency, A.D.N., announced tonight.

Herr Grotewohl, whose illness has caused many Eastern newspapers to suppose that he is about to be purged, will convalesce in a South Russian spa, the agency said.—Reuter.

Chungking arsenal blown up

San Francisco, January 4. Peking Radio claimed tonight that 770 people were killed near an arsenal in Chungking when it was blown up by Nationalist forces before they retreated from the city in the face of the Communist advance.

Five thousand bungalows in the vicinity of the arsenal were damaged by the explosion, the Radio added.

The Nationalists also demolished the power plant and radio broadcasting station in the city, it is said.

The Radio further claimed that to carry out the Nationalist demolition scheme, much American-made demolition equipment and materials had been air-lifted to Chungking from Taiwan.—Reuter.

LONDON'S HINT TO EGYPT

London, January 4. Early reports of general election results in Egypt suggesting a decisive victory for the Wafd Party have already started speculation in London about whether an all-Wafd Government would re-open negotiations to revise the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian treaty.

The fact that all parties which contested yesterday's elections will give the resulting government, whatever it may be, an authority in any future treaty negotiations will greatly increase the confidence of British negotiators.

Throughout last year the many feelers put out by both sides about the possibility of re-starting negotiations came to nothing because it was realised that any conclusions reached would have to be re-affirmed after the elections now taking place.

At the same time there can be no doubt that both Britain and Egypt have a basic interest in revising the existing treaty.

Although plans are still officially said to be fluid, well-informed observers here consider it almost certain that the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, will spend a few days in Cairo on his way back from the Colombo conference to make contact with the new Government and to sound out its attitude to a new treaty.

The existing treaty, negotiated in very different circumstances, 14 years ago, is likely to remain a source of friction between the two countries until it is brought up to date. Once the elections are over there seems no reason for a further delay in making a fresh start.—Reuter.

PRIESTS GAOLED

Warsaw, January 4. Three Catholic priests and their three assistants were convicted at Rzeszow today of collaboration with terrorist bands in 1943-44 and were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from two to 12 years.

The priests were given terms of 12, 10 and seven years respectively by a military tribunal and the assistants were sentenced to from two to three years.—Reuter.

Greece prepared for settlement with Yugoslavia

Lake Success, January 4. Greece today assured the United Nations that it is ready to settle its differences with Yugoslavia and to re-establish normal and good neighbourly relations with Albania and Bulgaria.

Alexis Kyrrou, permanent Greek representative to the United Nations, said this in a letter to the Secretary General, Trygve Lie.

He said that Greece, in spite of its bitter experience in the past, is hopeful that its neighbours and other governments—notably Russia—will adhere to the General Assembly resolution passed last November.

The resolution slapped an arms embargo upon Albania and Bulgaria until they halted their aid to the Greek Communist guerrillas, urged all nations to refrain from any action which would assist any group fighting the Athens regime and asked Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia to co-operate with Greece in the settlement of their differences by peaceful means.

A separate settlement between Yugoslavia and Greece was fore-shadowed when the Tito Government was the only one of Greece's neighbours to accept the essence of the "peace plan" proposed by the president of the General Assembly, Carlos Romulo, and three other United Nations officials who tried to settle the dispute.

Another proof Mr. Kyrrou's letter said that the Athens Government is ready.

1. "To make further efforts to resolve differences between Greece and Yugoslavia."

2. "To re-establish normal diplomatic and good-neighbourly relations with Albania and Bulgaria."

3. "To renew previously operative conventions with its three Northern neighbours or conclude new ones, providing effective machinery for regulation and control of our common frontiers and for peaceful adjustment of frontier incidents."

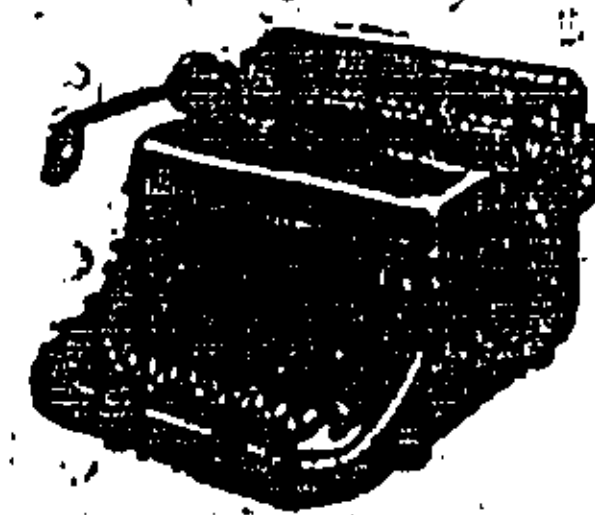
It added, "This declaration by the Royal Greek Government is meant to give another proof of its faithful adherence to the United Nations and their principles. In spite of its bitter experience in the past, my Government is still hopeful that its neighbours and other Governments concerned will abide by the General Assembly resolution of November 18, 1949."—United Press.

INDO-AFGHAN TREATY

New Delhi, January 4. India and Afghanistan have signed a five-year trade and friendship treaty providing for the exchange of diplomats and establishment of trade agencies in either territory. The treaty, which is still subject to ratification by the parliaments of both nations, provides for "everlasting peace and friendship" and will be automatically renewed at the end of five years.

The treaty also contains clauses for strengthening future relations between India and Afghanistan and facilitating industrial and agricultural progress in either country.—United Press.

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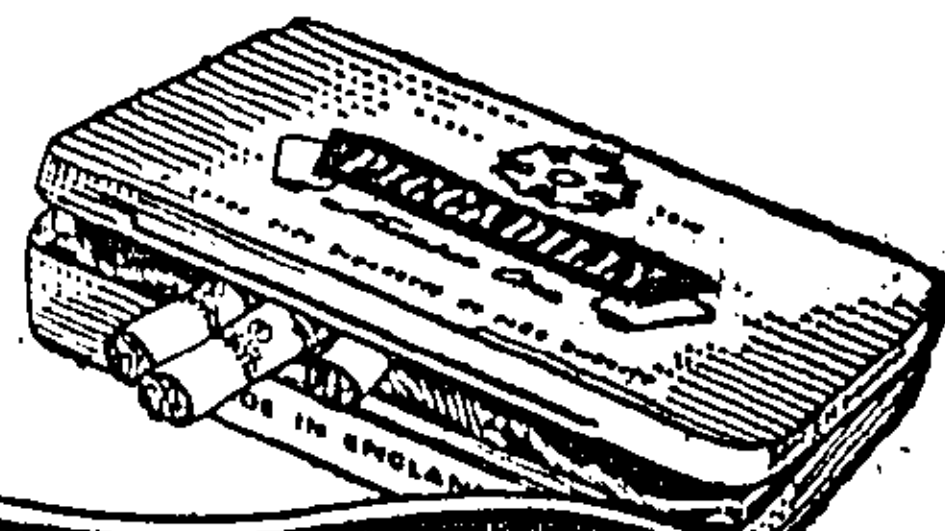
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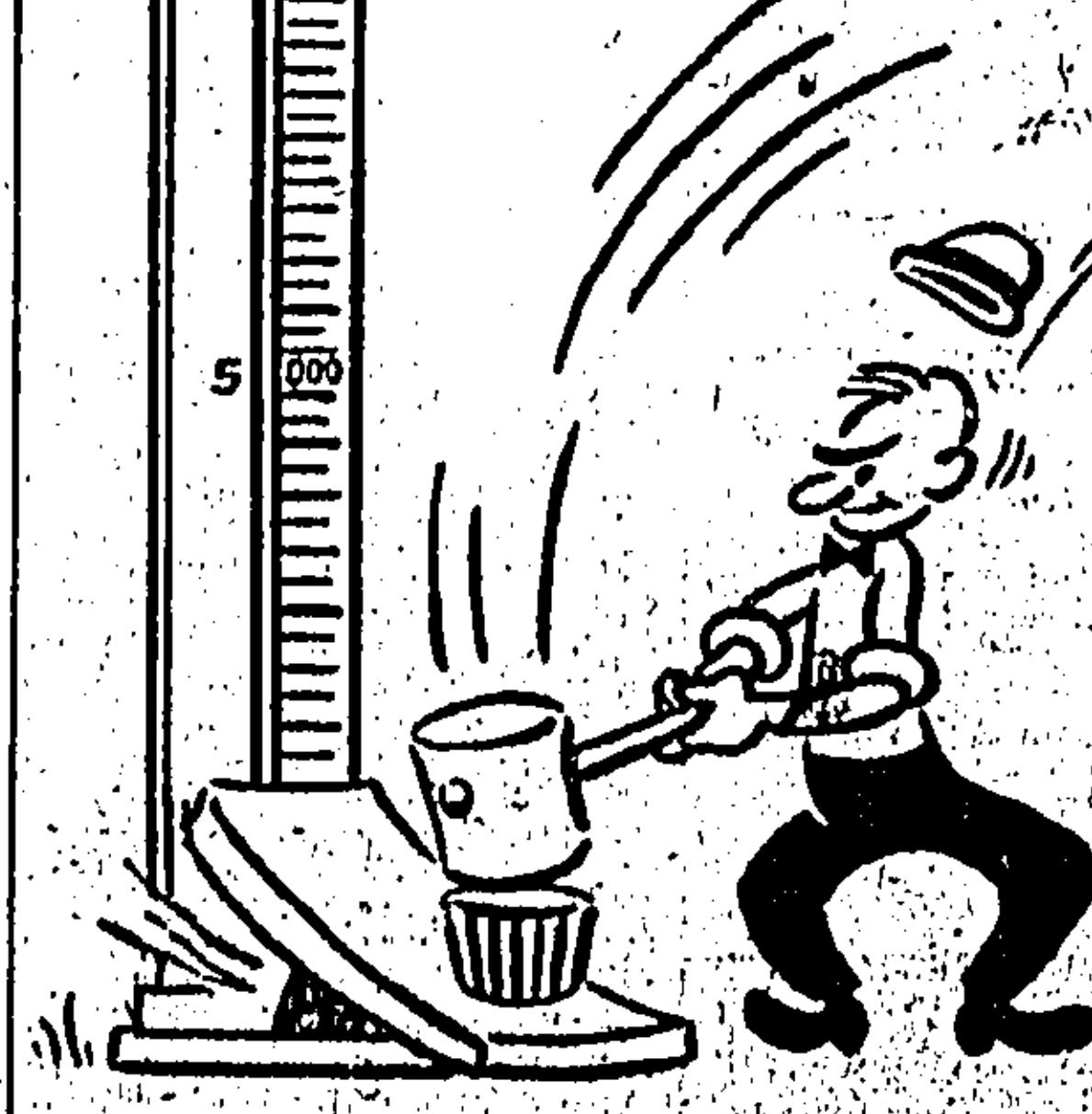
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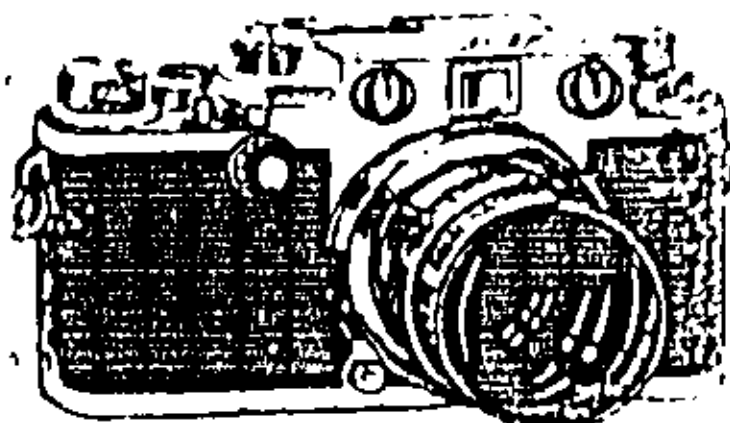
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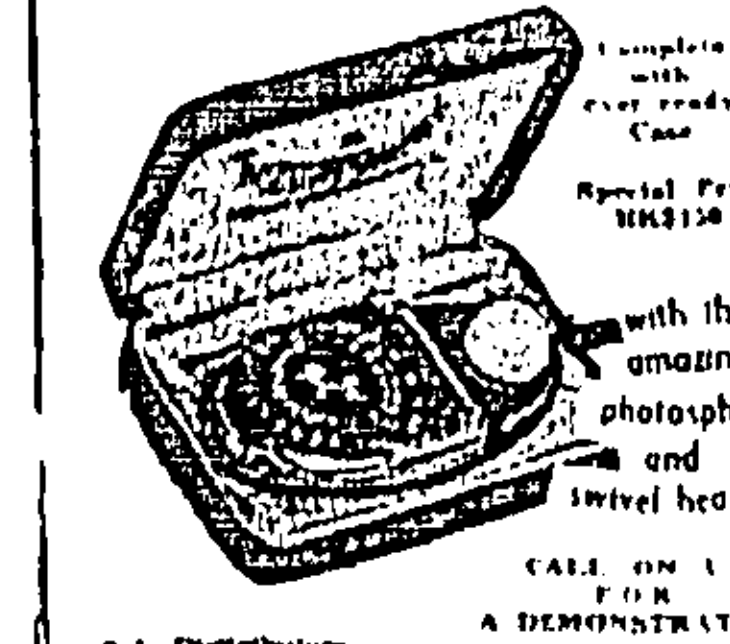
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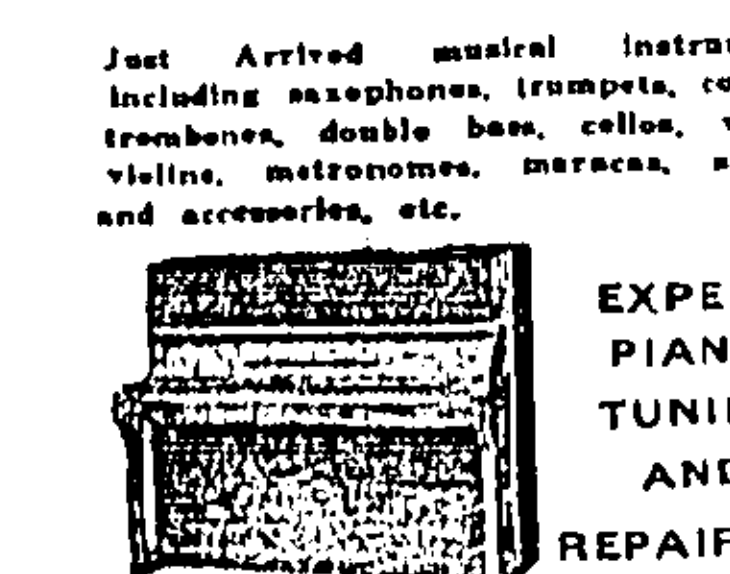


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WINDSOR HOUSE

Paper's revelation:

KING GEORGE V THREATENED TO ABDICATE

London, January 5.
A London weekly said that King George V threatened in 1922 to abdicate—as one of his sons actually did 14 years later.
The story in "The Recorder" said the cause was a personality clash between the King and strong-willed David Lloyd George, Welsh Liberal leader who was then Premier.

The late Stanley Baldwin, who later as Premier in 1936 was to usher Edward VIII out of Buckingham Palace—saved the throne for George V, the newspaper added.
"The Recorder" said it can now reveal for the first time what happened.
Mr. Lloyd George headed a coalition government formed after the election which followed World War I.

"King George did not get on very well with Lloyd George," "The Recorder" said. "The Prime Minister was so much of a dictator that his attitude became intolerable; and King George V said: 'If Lloyd George comes back to power, I shall abdicate.'"
The calamity was averted by the revolt of the Conservative members of Lloyd George's Government.

Carlton Club meeting
At a meeting at the Carlton Club, led by Stanley Baldwin, the Conservatives broke away from Lloyd George's Government.

"Lloyd George never came back," "The Recorder" said. "The Conservatives broke away from Lloyd George's Government in 1922, and in 1923, Bonar Law formed a Tory government."
Lloyd George never came back, "The Recorder" said. "The Conservatives broke away from Lloyd George's Government in 1922, and in 1923, Bonar Law formed a Tory government."

As head of the Government, he handled the crisis which arose from Edward VIII's determination to marry a divorced woman, Mrs. Simpson.

Edward refused to give her up and abdicated to become the Duke of Windsor. Associated Press.

'Red Star' on Denmark

Moscow, January 4.
The Soviet Army newspaper "Red Star" predicted today that Denmark would lose her independence completely if she allowed a big American military mission to enter the country.

Quoting the Danish Press, the Russian Army paper said that the head of the U.S. military mission, General Snodgrass, would become a factious commander-in-chief of the Danish army and that every Danish regiment would have several American officers on its staff.

"Red Star" asked, "If already at the present time Danish Ministers do not waive the right to express their opinions, then what will come later when this mission lands in Denmark?"

The newspaper said that the U.S. intended to send in as many generals and officers in their mission as there are in the whole Danish General Staff and that the Danish Foreign Minister's protest against the size of the proposed U.S. mission was only an attempt to preserve the appearance of Denmark's independence. Even this said "Red Star," aroused dissatisfaction in Washington.—Associated Press.

"GLORIOUS TASK" FOR REDS

San Francisco, January 4.
The "liberation" of Taiwan will be the Chinese Communists' "glorious task" in 1950, Chang Ai-ping, Commander of the Communist Navy in East China, said in an article in the "People's Navy" magazine which made its first appearance in Nanjing on January 1.

The magazine is the organ of the Headquarters of the Communist Navy in East China, Peking Radio said tonight.
Writing in the same magazine, Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Chinese Communist Government, declared, "We must build up a navy which is able to defend our country and to halt any possible Imperialist invasion."—Reuter.

SYDNEY DOCK DISPUTE

Sydney, January 4.
Eighteen overseas ships stood idle on Sydney's waterfront tonight when over 1,000 dock workers refused to man them. They were protesting against the appointment of "non-members" of the Australian Waterside Workers Federation as first-aid men on two overseas vessels.

Shipping observers, fearing an extended and prolonged dispute, believe the strike is part of a "rolling" strike policy by the Communist-dominated Federation and as part of a general Communist plan to disrupt maritime services in the South West Pacific.

Mr. J. Harty, the General Secretary of the Federation, denied this charge, saying that the dispute is purely local.—Reuter.

Canada tightens up on exports

Ottawa, January 4.
Canada took steps to tighten controls on the exports of strategic materials by increasing the number of countries to which export permits are required from 40 to 64.
New countries on the restricted list include Communist China, Israel, Borneo, Burma, Hong Kong, India, China, Malaya, New Guinea, the Philippines, Syria, Thailand and Macao.—Associated Press.

BRITAIN'S ATOM BOMB PROPOSALS

London, January 4.
The British recommendations in a new memorandum to the United States on atomic energy included a proposal that Britain should agree not to produce atomic bombs, but should store a certain number of American-made bombs, informed sources said here today.
The Foreign Office spokesman described the present series of atomic energy talks in the United States between the United States, Canada and Britain as being in the second of three stages.
The climax would come when the combined Policy Committee consisting of the United States Secretaries of State and Defence and the Canadian and British Ambassadors in Washington, meet to consider the recommendations now being worked out on an official level.—Reuter.

ETHIOPIA OBJECTS TO SOMALILAND DECISION

Addis Ababa, January 4.
Ethiopia announced in a telegram to the United Nations published here today that she refuses to recognize the Assembly's decision to give Italy trusteeship over Italy's old East African colony of Somaliland.
The telegram said that the Assembly had ignored the "just claims" of Ethiopia to the territory and alleged that the decision "contradicts openly" the Paris peace treaty.

It also said that Ethiopia is considering asking the International Court of Justice at The Hague for its opinion as to the possibility of a valid agreement being negotiated between the Trusteeship Council and Italy and Italy's "capacity and suspected inability" to assume and exert trusteeship so long as she is not a member of the United Nations.
Ethiopia sent her protest telegram for submission to the Trusteeship Council, which is charged with the task of completing an agreement between Italy and the United Nations for a 10-year trust administration over Somaliland.

It said that Ethiopia "opposes strongly the return of Italy under any form or guise to any of her former colonies, when claim she renounced unequivocally by the terms of the Paris peace treaty."
The note continued, "The Imperial Ethiopian Government still holds and maintains firmly the same position, and, therefore, are bound to refuse to recognize this decision (of the General Assembly) which contradicts openly and manifestly the terms of the said treaty."

Ethiopia charged that the Assembly was allowing Italy to set foot in Somaliland "against the wishes of the people and contrary to the interest of peace and security in East Africa and, consequently, of the world as a whole."

Three points

She then raised three points "worthy of instant and serious consideration" before agreement was reached between the Trusteeship Council and Italy. These points follow:

(1) The frontier between Ethiopia and former Italian Somaliland is not as yet definitely demarcated and fixed. "This fact will certainly impair, in the light of past experience, the law and order in these confines and endanger very seriously the peace of this region."

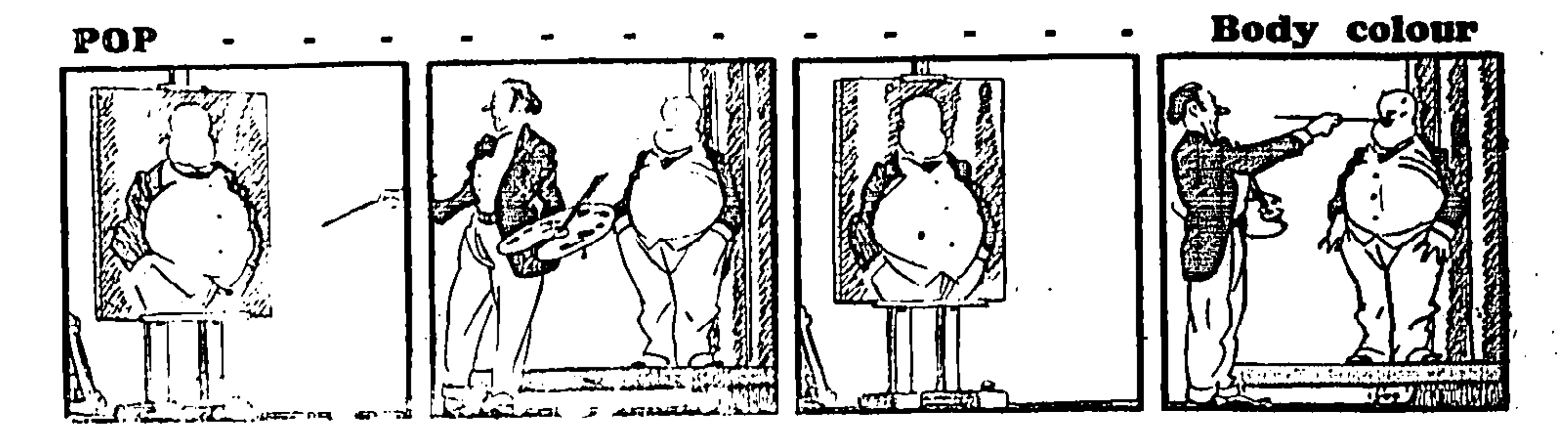
(2) Ethiopia has "very serious and well-founded doubts" that it is not a member of the United Nations can be eligible as a trustee.

In the opinion of the Ethiopian Government Italy would be under no statutory obligations or obligations applicable to a member and could assume only contractual obligations stipulated between the trusteeship Council and herself.

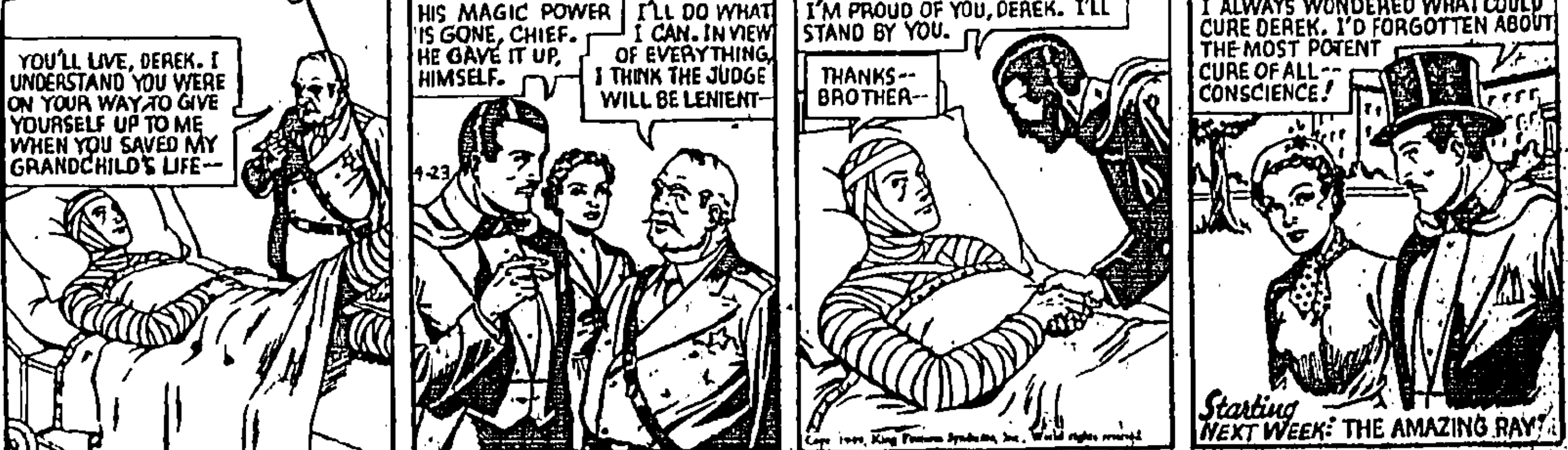
These, even though they have received the approval of the Assembly, including the assurance of Italy to assume and observe its duties relating to trusteeship, cannot, in view of the experience of the past, especially events in the year 1935-36 (when Italy invaded Ethiopia) in disregard of obligations of the League of Nations Covenant and the Kellogg Pact, be considered as guarantee on the international plane.

It stood to reason that any agreement reached before the question of Italy's eligibility was settled "would lead to unwanted and undesirable complications."

(3) "It is hardly conceivable both from the juridical and practical point of view that a transfer of administrative power could take place solely on the basis of an understanding between the United Kingdom and Italy, regardless of the facts and before the intended agreement between the Trusteeship Council and Italy had been approved by the Assembly."—Reuter.



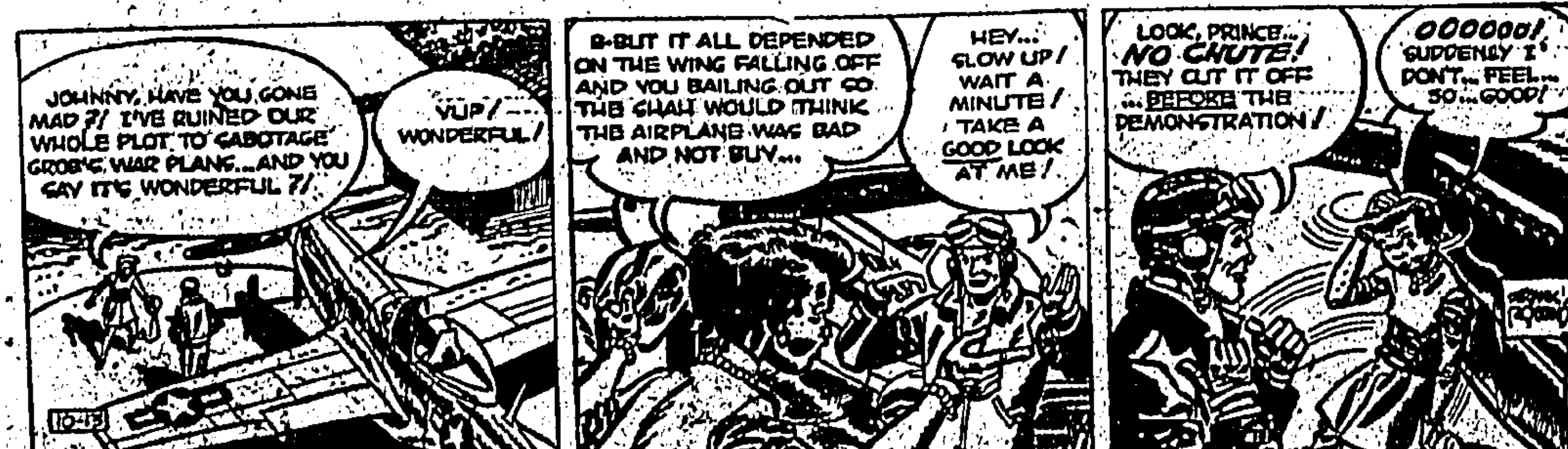
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MANILA

	SAILINGS	ARRIVALS
"TJIKAMPEK"	25th Jan.	
"RUYS"	23rd Feb.	

SINGAPORE, PENANG and BELAWAN DELI

	SAILINGS	ARRIVALS
"VAN HEUTSZ"	12th Jan.	7th Jan.
"TJIBADAK"	19th Jan.	12th Jan.
"TJITALENGKA"	7th Feb.	31st Jan.

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"RUYS"	23rd Feb.	
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"RUYS"		9th Jan.
"TJISADANE"		14th Jan.

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SAILINGS

	SAILINGS	ARRIVALS
"RIDDERKERK"	8th Jan.	20th Jan.
"LANGELSCOT"	Early Feb.	

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JAPAN

	SAILINGS	ARRIVALS
"RIDDERKERK"	8th Jan.	20th Jan.
"LANGELSCOT"	25th Jan.	Early Feb.

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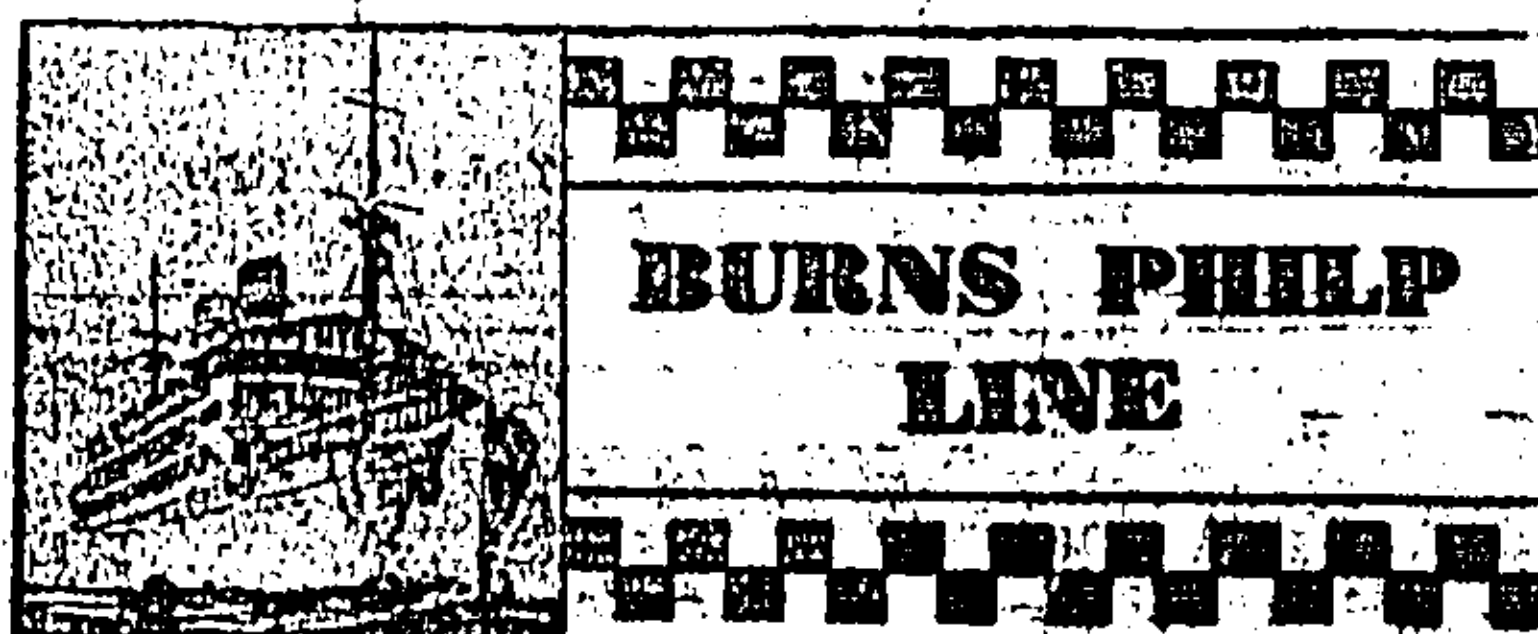
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FINANCE AND COMMERCE

DRAIN ON BRITISH RESERVES STOPPED

London, January 4.

British gold and dollar reserves during the last quarter of 1949 rose by \$263,000,000, and have been continuously on the increase since the devaluation of the pound sterling on September 18, the Treasury announced today. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Cripps, said at a Press conference that the major contributing factor in stemming the drain on the British reserves and keeping up this trend, was a cut in the imports from dollar countries such as the United States and Canada.

Hong Kong Stock Exchange

No change to report yesterday.

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New York Stock Exchange

New York, January 4.

The stock market closed at the highest average level today since 1949.

Heavy dealing preceded delivery of President Harry Truman's annual State of the Union message to Congress. The market was going forward as the President began the outline of his legislative proposals. Final prices were up fractions to about two points with a turnover of approximately 1,000,000 shares.

Higher were Santa Fe, Union Pacific, Admiral Corporation, American Telephone.

Dow Jones Stock Average 209.20; 10 Industrials 209.20; 10 Rails 54.31; 10 Utilities 41.37.

Closing quotations:

Adams Express 22 1/2

American Can 100

Smelling 55 1/2

Telephone 146 1/2

Tobacco 7 1/2

Waterworks 7 1/2

Anacosta Copper 20 1/2

Aviation Corp 6

Baldwin Locomotive 11 1/2

Barnes 55 1/2

Bendix Aviation 36 1/2

Bethlehem Steel 82 1/2

Boring Aircraft 24 1/2

Borden Co. 50 1/2

Canadian Pacific 15 1/2

J. I. Case 30 1/2

Chrysler 67 1/2

Colgate 42 1/2

Commercial Solvents 21

Corn Products 7 1/2

Du Pont 62

Eastman Kodak 47

General Electric 42 1/2

Motors 72

Goodrich 7 1/2

Goodyear 44 1/2

Homestead Mining 46 1/2

International Harvester 27 1/2

Paper 30 1/2

Tel. & Tel 10

Johns Manville 49 1/2

Kennecott Copper 51 1/2

Montgomery Ward 56 1/2

National Distillers 23 1/2

Lead 30

New York Central 12 1/2

Packard Motors 4

Pan American Airways 9 1/2

Pennsylvania RR 17 1/2

Radio Corp. 12 1/2

Remington Rand 12 1/2

Republic Steel 24 1/2

Reynolds Tobacco 30 1/2

Schenley 32 1/2

Sears Roebuck 43 1/2

Shell Oil 37 1/2

Society Vacuum 17

Southern Pacific 51 1/2

Standard Brands 21 1/2

Oil of Calif. 63 1/2

Oil of N. J. 67 1/2

Studebaker 28

Union Bag 20 1/2

Carbide 44 1/2

US Rubber 38 1/2

Steel 27

Lines 16 1/2

Westinghouse 32 1/2

Youngtown Sheet & Tube 76 1/2

Gen. Pub. Utilities 16 1/2

Heavy buying of railway issues developed in the bond market with gains running up to three points. Higher in the curb were Cities Service, Humble Oil, Kaiser.

Frazer.—Associated Press.

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Damaged packages are to be left in the godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke at 10 a.m. on January 6, 1950.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after January 7, 1950, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before January 13, 1950, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

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Agents.

Hong Kong, January 3, 1950.

increased business activity in the United States in the last part of 1949, (one half of the reduced deficit is attributable to these two factors) and the effects of the sterling area's campaign to cut dollar imports drastically.

The Chancellor said that some temporary and some permanent benefits have been reaped from devaluation. But he warned that its success will largely depend on Britain's efforts to export sufficient goods to dollar and other hard currency areas to give Britain a permanent favourable balance of payments to these areas.

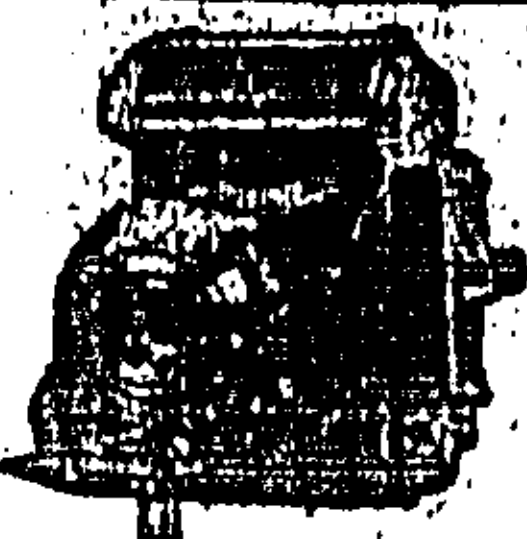
Firms' profits

Questioners tried but failed to draw Sir Stafford into giving a clue about when Britain's general election would be held.

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CHINA MAIL

HONG KONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1950.

Sports Pause



Second round of Cricket league starts tomorrow

Barcelona XI beat HK

Manila, January 5. The Desportivo Barcelona soccer team, following up their convincing victory over a Hong Kong All Chinese side on Tuesday, today defeated a Hong Kong selection by two goals to nil.—United Press.

Offer to Ezzard Charles for a title fight

Portland, Oregon, January 4. The world heavyweight boxing champion, Ezzard Charles, has been offered a U.S.\$35,000 guarantee by the Portland boxing promoter, Tex Salkeld, to defend his title here against Joe Kibbut next summer. Salkeld announced today.

The offer included a privilege of 47.5 per cent of the net receipts. Salkeld made the offer to Jake Mintz and Tony Tannas, co-managers of Charles. Salkeld said he was optimistic that Charles' managers would accept the offer and thus lead the way to the first heavyweight championship match to be held in the North West.

Kibbut won five straight months when he scored a third round knockout of Tony Bonnich of San Francisco. Before that fight, Bonnich had been mentioned as a possible title opponent for Charles. Charles is recognized by the National Boxing Association as the world's heavyweight champion.—United Press.

No comment!

Pittsburgh, January 4. Jake Mintz, co-manager of the heavyweight champion, Ezzard Charles, stepped out of character tonight when he issued a terse "no comment" statement on an offer for a title fight against Joe Kibbut next summer. The usually volatile Jake admitted that the boxing promoter, Tex Salkeld, of Portland, Oregon, had wired about the possibility of staging the first heavyweight championship bout in the North West sometime next summer. But Jake only said: "Salkeld wired me he was sending an offer. When the offer comes I'll take action on it."—United Press.

POLO AND HUNT CLUB MEET

The Hong Kong Polo and Hunt Club meet on Sunday, January 8, will be at Anandale, Fanning (Officers Mess 25th Field Regiment), where all Hunt ponies will be sent.

The time of the Meet is 10.30 a.m. (move-off 10.45 a.m.) and members are specially requested to be on time.

Head to toe it's perfect Soccer

(By BILLY STEEL)

Let us study the position which, I suppose, more than any other is the subject of boyhood dreams—the centre-forward.

No longer is he just the powerful shot, which was all that was wanted in the past. Three of today's outstanding leaders are taken for comparison—three with quite different styles and approaches.

They are Tommy Lawton, of Notts County, Albert Stubbs, of Liverpool, and Trevor Ford of Aston Villa. Lawton is always dangerous in the goal area, whether heading or shooting with either foot, but it is his skill in heading which makes him. He can jump high and experience has taught him exactly how to hit, and where to hit, with great accuracy.

Power header

The power header to the back of the net or back to the side, is seen at its best from Lawton, especially when he has two good wingers to bring the ball up and cross high passes in the goal-mouth. Stubbs has an entirely different approach. He is big like Lawton, but does not use his bulk in the same way. Instead, he is awarded for "assist" as in ice hockey, then Stubbs' name would be high on the honours list. He takes a harmless-looking ball from the centre line, and in a flash he has made a position for his inside forward or winger by an astute pass.

Tomorrow marks the start of the second round of the Colony cricket league.

There are eight games down for decision and four of the teams competing for First Division honours this year, Army, RAF, "Scorpions" and Recreio, all have tough assignments.

Army, although standing at the head of the league, is not in a completely sure position. Their defeat by Recreio at Soekunpo just before the holidays lost them an otherwise quite secure berth in the First Division league. And this position became further endangered when they failed to beat the RAF on New Year's Eve.

With a total of 26 points, the Army has yet one game to complete their first round programme.

"Scorpions" with three games in hand, are their closest rivals with 21 points. RAF has a 23-point total and one game in hand, while Recreio, last year's champions, have two games outstanding and 21 points.

Army's meeting with Commandos at Soekunpo tomorrow should be fairly easy for the League leaders.

Major Holmes, if in the same mood as he was in the game against the RAF on December 31, the knocked up a useful 36 should compile a respectable total against the Commandos' bowling.

The soldiers' fine chance of winning the Championship should spur them on to win this game.

Common sense also play a game tomorrow, but against the Army at this stage, it is unlikely that they can do more than to draw.

The "Scorpions" meet the Hong Kong University at Chai Road and with H. Owen-Hughes back in the line-up, should not find it difficult this time to return victoriously to the pavilion and thereby garner four more valuable points to add to their league total.

The Varsity lads, however, can always be relied to play for a draw. If the Varsity boys don't feel like going for a one-way decision, the "Scorpions" will be finding themselves having to contend with a draw. A HKU victory against the "Scorpions" will indeed be a surprise.

The "Optimists" play Recreio at King's Park. This game should be the most interesting of the week-end.

The Portuguese, by virtue of their recent return to form should take full points from the HKCC team.

At any rate, it will be a good match.

The "Optimists" will be taking full advantage of the absence of A. P. Pereira who, unfortunately for Recreio, will be out of play for the rest of the season owing to his recent appendicitis operation.

For the Portuguese, however, it can be said that they beat the powerful Army without Spotty—Eddie Gosano substituting effectively.

He can use his head and jump well, but here, too, his unselfishness means that his flicks to right or left worry the opposition more than his goal-scoring tendencies.

Busting Ford Stubbs, too, is a perfect foil for the "police-man." He looks so casual strolling about the field, but at the right moment a step here or there lures the "police-man" off the "beat" and into trouble.

Different again is Ford, a terror to defences with his bustling tactics.

Constantly running here, there and everywhere he has the centre-half in two minds, whether to dash up the wing or stay in the centre.

He plays anywhere in the forward line when he has the ball, for he is no slave to his position.

For example, if the outside-right collects the ball Ford may run to receive a straight pass up the wing, then turn and centre, depending on one of the remaining forwards using initiative to take up his old position.

Like Stubbs and Lawton, Ford has a useful head and two feet when it comes to scoring, but there similarity between the three also. Yet the manner in which each achieves his objective is an education to a student of Soccer.

Stubbs has an entirely different approach. He is big like Lawton, but does not use his bulk in the same way. Instead, he is awarded for "assist" as in ice hockey, then Stubbs' name would be high on the honours list. He takes a harmless-looking ball from the centre line, and in a flash he has made a position for his inside forward or winger by an astute pass.

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Golf-Ladies Section

Mrs. H. Mundy wins Xmas Medal Competition

The Christmas Medal Competition played over the holidays at Fanling was won by Mrs. H. Mundy with a net 72.

Mrs. N. A. Brown and Mrs. McAvoy qualified for the Captain's Cup for December.

Mrs. Brown won with a net 71 while Mrs. McAvoy, after a tie with Mrs. M. Stewart, with net 72, won on the best second nine.

The January "Third Thursday" Competition will be played on the New Course on January 19.

Play will be a Medal round and the winner will be the player with the lowest score on a "Hidden Nine".

Draw for partners will be made upon arrival at the course; transportation will be arranged, if needed, by Mrs. Coombs, Hon. Secretary.

Those desiring to take part in the competition are requested to sign the list posted at the Ladies Club House. Entries by post are also accepted.

It is planned to play a Shanghai Foursome on the Extra Thursday in February, which will be held on the New Year Holiday on the regular "Third Thursday".

Players will arrange their own partners, but draw for the pairs will be made as usual upon arrival at the course.

Draw for the Championship Silver Division: Old Course. First Round: Mrs. K. S. Robertson v Mrs. M. Cassidy.

Byes into the 2nd Round: Mrs. Y. Williams v Mrs. A. Piercy; Mrs. G. Smalley; Mrs. F. Hunter v Mrs. T. Wall; Mrs. A. Shewan v Mrs. J. Haig.

First Round to be played by January 31, second round by February 14, semi-final by February 20 and final by March 14.

Draw for the Championship Bronze Division: New Course. First Round: Mrs. Coombs, Mrs. Margaret v Mrs. Latimer; Mrs. Gairdner v Mrs. M. C. Macle; Mrs. Dawson-Grove v Mrs. A. Stoker; Mrs. Pugh v Mrs. A. Mackie; Mrs. Elliot v Mrs. Arkel; Mrs. Collis v Mrs. Strickland.

Byes into the 2nd Round: Mrs. A. M. Brown v Mrs. N. A. Brown; Mrs. M. Stewart v Mrs. A. Rudolf; Mrs. Selby; Mrs. Lissaman v Mrs. Turnbull; Miss Cuthbertson v Mrs. Adamson.

First Round to be completed by January 17, second round by January 31, third round by February 14, semi-final by February 20 and final by March 14.

Draw for Captain's Cup: New Course. First Round: Mrs. A. Mackie v Mrs. M. Cassidy; Mrs. N. Latimer v Mrs. A. M. Brown; Mrs. S. Rudolf v Mrs. F. Hunter; Mrs. Strickland v Mrs. Coombs; Mrs. J. Haig v Mrs. A. Piercy; Mrs. R. Webb v Mrs. S. Gairdner; Mrs. D. Prophet v Mrs. A. Mackie.

Byes into the 2nd Round: Mrs. A. Mackie v Mrs. M. Cassidy; Mrs. N. Latimer v Mrs. A. M. Brown; Mrs. S. Rudolf v Mrs. F. Hunter; Mrs. Strickland v Mrs. Coombs; Mrs. J. Haig v Mrs. A. Piercy; Mrs. R. Webb v Mrs. S. Gairdner; Mrs. D. Prophet v Mrs. A. Mackie.

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Marine Hope wins 42 Cdo Cross Country Race

A last mile neck and neck race between Marine Hope and Lance Corporal Atkins, climaxed the Cross Country event organised by 42 Commando at Kowloon yesterday, in which 147 competitors took part.

Hope edged Atkins out by less than a yard at the finish, after both had tramped the gruelling course over hills and down paths carved in the ridges of the Clear Water Bay area.

The race started at the Rifle Range at Kai Tak and finished at the same spot after traversing a difficult course estimated to be just under five miles.

Hope and Atkins provided the first thrills when they finished closely in that order. There were many more close and enthusiastic finishes before the last contestant came in.

First to descend from the last hill on to the one mile level stretch leading to the finishing point was Hope.

About 20 yards behind him and going strongly was Atkins, who did not then seem anxious to overtake the man in front.

Hope kept at a regular pace when turning into the bus road skirting Kai Tak airfield.

It was when both runners were about to turn into the path to the Rifle Range that Atkins made an attempt to draw level.

But Hope and Atkins were the subject of excited attention. With 200 yards to go, Hope quickened his pace as he made a new attempt to draw away from Atkins, but the latter would not give ground and kept stride for stride with the winner.

Fifty yards from the tape, both sprinted. Hope, who started the sprint earlier, kept half a yard in front. Despite all efforts of Atkins to put more power into his sprint, Hope's slight lead was sufficient to carry him through, hardly a yard in front of the plucky Atkins.

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Western Germany's plans

Bonn, January 4. The Chancellor, Konrad Adenauer, in a "State of the Union" report today, gave a six-point outline of aims and plans to guide Western Germany through 1950.

The Chancellor was optimistic about the ability of the German people to help themselves out.

"There are some things left to the people," he told a Press conference, "and thank God they are left. They are its entry, its power to work and its responsibility."

He outlined his ideas and problems as:

1. Housing—The main object is to give living quarters to all those who don't have them. As a start, the Government has drawn up a plan to build 250,000 dwelling units this year.

2. Unemployment—The count of unemployed is very high, about 1,500,000, and measures to reduce this number are closely tied up with hopes of getting foreign capital for West Germany.

3. Foreign investment—Capital from outside countries is needed to finance reconstruction and housing, which in turn will alleviate unemployment.

4. Elimination of subsidies—Features from the economy—United Press.

IRO OFFICIAL FACES COURT

Lorenzo Lo, chief of the Welfare Division of the International Refugee Organisation, faced a charged court today.

The official was charged with the Shanghai People's Tribunal on December 8 last year, according to delayed information received here from sources in that city.

The outcome of the trial, which brought against Mr. Lo by Mr. Kosinski, a Pole who was killed for US\$30,000 damages, was not disclosed.

Mr. Lo expressed the belief that the case involved the matter of Dr. Kosinski's being declared ineligible for repatriation by the IRO headquarters in Geneva.

The official had just returned to Shanghai from a visit of the refugee situation in Tientsin, particularly the needs of 850 IRO charges who were remaining, at least temporarily, in the Northern city.—Associated Press.

Paish and Oakley beaten in Indian tennis championships

Allahabad, January 4.

The men's doubles in the India Lawn Tennis Championships today were played down to the semi-finals with the decision of the four quarter-finals.

As a result, the Philippines, India, Spain and Belgium have pairs in the penultimate round. Hopes that Britain would have survivors faded when Sumant Misra and Naresh Kumar of India, beat Geoffrey Paish and Gerald Oakley by 6-4 and 6-4.

Misra also beat Paish in a third round men's singles by 3-6, 6-2, 6-3 but Britain's women had a more successful time in the mixed doubles. Miss Jean Quierier and the Polish player, C. Spychala, beat Miss L. Woodbridge and D. P. Parnatar (India) 6-2, 6-4.

Miss Gem. Hoisington, and the self-exiled Czech, V. Cornik, beat Miss P. Khanna and Dillip Bose (India) 6-0, 6-6, while Miss K. Madec and the one all-British pair, won 6-1, 6-1 against Miss Kornfield and A. Weiss (Israel).

Several scratchings from the Championships have provided walk-overs for some individuals and partnerships.

Miss Kornfield of Israel was scratched from the women's singles to give Miss Kay Tuckey of Britain a walkover.

In the mixed doubles, Miss Gussie Moran, of the United States, and P. Washer, of Belgium, passed into the second round with the scratching of Miss V. Akox and an unnamed partner.

Other outstanding matches to be included:

Men's Singles, First Round: Miss Bogo (India), the Asian

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